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TYRANNIC RULE BY AUGUSTO LEGUIA IN PERU ALLEGED

President Insists His Power Exceeds That of Supreme Court —Three Newspapers Confiscated—Banks Much Restricted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Smuggled newspapers, censored dispatches, and the tales of political refugees indicate that Peru is suffering under the tyranny of a rigid dictatorship at the hands of President Leguia, who seized the government in a bloodless revolution at dawn on July 4, 1919. A strict mail and telegraphic censorship has isolated Peru from the rest of the world, but occasional Peruvian newspapers have been brought into Buenos Aires during the last few weeks with details of a political situation that has resulted in a confiscation of three of Peru's largest newspapers; the closing of the famous old San Marcos University after a battle between students and police in the university patio; the imprisonment of some of the country's best-known citizens on the quarantine island of San Lorenzo, and, latest of all, news of the deportation of a shipload of these political prisoners to Australia.

The present situation is the outcome of nearly two years of one-man rule during which President Leguia has insisted that the executive power is higher than the supreme court, whose decisions he has repeatedly overruled.

University Closed

As a result of this continued overruling of the supreme court, the Student Federation of Lima called a meeting in the last week of March to discuss the political situation. President Leguia forbade the meeting, and the students were forcibly ejected from their hall by the police. They then decided to attend a law lecture that was being given in San Marcos, but they were followed to the university by the police and a crowd of armed civilians belonging to Leguia's party.

A pitched battle took place in the university patio, in which several persons were killed and more wounded, and then two officers of the Peruvian Army closed the big carved doors of the university and they have not been opened since, because the faculty has refused to admit the right of the government to censure the university lectures before they are delivered.

The fighting at the university and its closure were severely criticized in the following day's issue of the "Prensa" of Lima, and President Leguia then directed his attention to this paper, which had steadfastly refused to remain silent in the face of what it editorially referred to as a shameful dictatorship.

Confiscation of Newspapers

President Leguia issued the following decree within a short time after the paper appeared on the street:

"It being urgently necessary that the government eliminate those centers of conspiracy which keep the public alarmed and which detract the government's attention from other important duties; and the government considering the 'Prensa' to be the worst of these centers; and the public welfare demanding the forcible expropriation of this publication, the Minister of the Interior will proceed today to expropriate and occupy the building of the 'Prensa' with all its equipment.

"Following the occupation, the Minister of the Interior will estimate the approximate value of the plant and its fittings and order the national treasurer to pay that amount to the owners. The Minister of the Interior will then designate new editorial and business staffs and continue the publication."

Acting under the authority of this decree, the chief of police, accompanied by a company of gendarmes, forced an entrance into the "Prensa" building and with drawn swords and revolvers turned the editorial and business staffs into the streets, since which the "Prensa" has been published under the same name as a government publication in defense of the government and President Leguia's policies.

The confiscation of the "Prensa" called forth a storm of criticism from other Peruvian newspapers, and Leguia ordered the confiscation of the "Heraldo" of Arequipa and the "Comercio" of Cuzco. The editor of the "Heraldo," Señor Alberto Sequin, was exiled from the country and is now in La Paz, and Señor Coloma, the business manager of the "Prensa," has been sent to the political prison on the island of San Lorenzo because he refused to turn over to the government the funds of the "Prensa," the authorities insisting that the confiscation of the paper and plant carried with it the paper's cash account.

San Lorenzo was formerly used as a quarantine and for the storage of explosives. Until two weeks ago it was populated with some of Peru's best known citizens, including former President Benavidez, Miguel Echenique, former president of the Senate, a host of senators, deputies, former Cabinet officers, army officers and journalists who had been reported by Leguia's espionage service as being his political enemies. The courts were not permitted to investigate these detentions, and political prisoners were sent to the island solely on the President's orders.

So many of President Leguia's political opponents were sent to the prison on San Lorenzo that the island became a source of danger, and political refugees arriving in Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia have brought stories of plans being made among the prisoners for launching a revolution against Lima from San Lorenzo. It is also reported that the artillery garrison at Callao has been reenforced as a precaution against such movement.

In view of the large number of prisoners at San Lorenzo, President Leguia ordered that a large number of the more prominent ones be deported to Australia on the Peruvian steamer Paita. It also was announced from Lima that former President Benavidez was among those deported. After the deportation, the Leguia Government announced that it had discovered and crushed a revolutionary plot.

Decree Against Banks

One of the most critical problems now facing the Leguia Government is that concerned with finance, and banking circles of Lima are fearful lest the confiscatory methods be extended to the banks.

Peru is planning to celebrate the centennial of independence in July, and President Leguia asked the banks of Lima for a loan to cover the expenses of the celebration. The banks declined to advance a loan to the government, whereupon the President dictated a decree prohibiting the banks from engaging in foreign business. The decree absolutely prohibits the exodus of funds from the country and requires that all banks and banking houses maintain intact in their vaults the capital wherewith they were established. The decree also states that all deposits accepted by the banks must be invested in Peruvian securities or used for other transactions within the country.

A few days after the issuance of this decree the banks notified President Leguia that they would advance the money he required for the centennial celebration, but he replied that he did not now require a loan, as he was negotiating with foreign houses. Another dispatch, recently passed by the censor, stated that a British petroleum company had agreed to advance 10,000,000 soles to the government.

Postal Concession

One of President Leguia's recent measures for raising funds is the leasing of the postal, telegraphic and radiographic services of the nation to a private corporation as a concession, for which the corporation pays a flat rate per year and undertakes to operate these services for its own profit.

Censored news that has come through in the last few days reports general unrest throughout the interior of the country, where local authorities have been attempting to follow the example of their superiors at Lima. There has been a general uprising of a more or less serious nature among the Indians in the Gamonales district as a protest against what they call the unjust treatment they receive at the hands of the local authorities. A large group of bandits have been operating just outside the city of Lima, causing uneasiness in the capital, and there have been persistent reports of unrest among the Peruvian troops near the Chilean frontier.

Recent dispatches stated that all the bakeries in Lima had closed down as a result of a quarrel with the authorities, the nature of the trouble not being made clear in the reports.

GREEKS DECLINE MEDIATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday) — The reply of the Greek Government to the entente's collective note proposing mediation on the Anatolian question was to be forwarded Saturday night. Mediation is declared, says the Central News, and the reply will add that in view of the unanimity of public opinion, hostilities must continue.

ALAND ISLANDS ARE AWARDED FINLAND

Council of the League Agrees to Allocation Unanimously—Albanian Frontier Referred to Council of Ambassadors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Council of the League of Nations has unanimously adopted the resolutions moved by Herbert A. L. Fisher, delegate of Britain, concerning the Aland Islands. The sovereignty of the Aland Islands is recognized as belonging to Finland. Fresh guarantees are to be inserted in the statute regarding autonomy, the preserving of of the teaching of the Swedish language in the schools, the maintaining of landed property in the hands of the residents, the fixing of limits for the acquisition of votes by immigrants, and the insuring of the nomination of a governor possessing the confidence of the population. The international agreement for the nonfortification and the neutralization of the archipelago must guarantee to Sweden that the Aland Islands will never become a danger from a military point of view.

Hjalmar Branting, former Swedish Prime Minister, declared with deep dejection that Sweden would take cognizance of the resolutions. The Swedish Ministerial Council did not believe that the solution would bring about pacification, but Sweden was ready to recognize loyally the decisions. Representatives of Finland and Sweden arranged to meet on Saturday to draw up the guarantees mentioned in the resolutions.

At the request of the Albanian delegation a public session was held on Saturday morning to consider the Albanian question. Bishop Tanno'i, former Albanian bishop, solicited the intervention of the League to obtain a final settlement of the frontiers with Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Mr. Frangoulis made a long reply on behalf of the Greek Government, suggesting that the League was not competent, the matter having already come before the Peace Conference. Mr. Yovanovitch, the Jugo-Slav minister at Berne, also replied. Mr. Fisher, the British delegate on the Council, thought the question was one for the Council of Ambassadors, but that the Council of the League might intervene by asking for a prompt solution. Both he and the Italian delegate, the Marquess Imperiali, begged the parties to abstain from acts liable to lead to an open conflict.

In the afternoon the council considered the matter in private, and passed a resolution in the sense of Mr. Fisher's report. The Albanian representative bowed to the decision but reserved the right to bring the question before the Assembly of the League.

PEACE IS NEARER IN BRITISH COAL DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The miners' executive is now prepared to give the rank and file a lead on the proposed settlement of the coal strike and to stand boldly by it. It may, therefore, be inferred that the meeting which has now been arranged between the government, the miners, and the owners, at the Board of Trade for Monday at noon, will result in peace in the coal industry, after over a 12 weeks' stoppage.

There is some anxiety over the £10,000,000 grant, and the miners are hoping to hear on Monday from Mr. Lloyd George that this money is still available to lighten the fall of wages for the first few months, in spite of their having turned it down on their recent ballot.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Advices from various sources report that a rigid dictatorship is being exercised in Peru by President Leguia. It is stated that he has repeatedly overruled Supreme Court decisions, has confiscated three newspapers, imprisoned political opponents on the island of San Lorenzo, deporting the more prominent ones to Australia, caused the closing of San Marcos University, and placed harsh restrictions on the Peruvian banks. p. 1

Fines are declared by a prominent New York lawyer not to be a sufficient deterrent to violations of the anti-trust laws of the United States. "The anti-trust laws," he says, "are criminal statutes, and should be enforced as such by prison sentences." His comment was based on the disclosures made in the inquiry into building materials combinations. p. 5

Announcement is made that the Anti-Saloon League will support the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill providing for the repeal of the Palmer medicinal beer regulation. The bill comes up in Congress today. p. 2

Assurance was given by the Secretary of Commerce on Saturday that while the Administration does not favor the Norris bill, providing for the creation of a $100,000,000 corporation to aid in increasing farm exports, it is mobilizing private banking credits to prevent the forced liquidation of farm commodities, "particularly cotton and sugar." p. 4

A decisive vote against any international affiliation was cast at the convention of the Socialist Party of the United States, in convention at Detroit, Michigan. The membership of the party has fallen from 100,000 before the war, to 14,329. p. 4

Observation of the tests recently made when bombs from aeroplanes sunk a former German submarine off the eastern coast of the United States indicate among officers of the line, both in the navy and army, a conviction that a readjustment of naval defenses is imperative. It is pointed out that the present naval building program was formulated without consideration being given to the development of aerial offensive warfare. p. 1

Cincinnati has been selected by the American Federation of Labor for next year's convention. John L. Lewis, in a speech following his defeat at Denver for the federation presidency, denounced William Randolph Hearst, whose influence, it had been alleged, was back of him. He said he did not know Mr. Heart. p. 4

Despite the splendid opening of the Ulster Parliament, the feeling prevails in Britain that the Irish question remains, while military measures are intensified. Rumors of Cabinet differences persist. Lord Salisbury has attacked the government trenchantly, declaring that the Coalition has lost its character. Speculation has revived as to whether the present economic situation will not force the government to go to the country in the autumn. p. 2

A welcome surprise in the Irish situation came through Mr. Lloyd George's alleged invitation by letter to Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to meet the government in a conference. Good results are expected from this "final appeal in the spirit of the King's words." The Premier pledges the government to an attitude of conciliation. Tomorrow is the date fixed for the assembling of the Southern Irish Parliament, but there are very few hopes of Dail Eireann emulating the Ulster example. Thus the establishment of crown colony government for the 26 counties of the south and east seems to be inevitable. p. 1

There is no sign of excitement at Paris at the nearness of the date when Germany's good faith must be tested by completing the delivery of war matériel, dissolving the self-protection troops and forbidding the exportation or importation of war matériel. There is a growing feeling in Germany that France should relax in her uncompromising attitude on the sanctions question, thus taking the opportunity of supporting the present conciliatory German Government against the attacks of Communists and Junkers. p. 1

Particulars are given of the Loucheur plan for the utilization of German material in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of northern France. It is understood that the German firms selected by the German Commission will deliver the material direct to the inhabitants. No provision is made for the employment of German labor. p. 1

According to Berlin advices fighting in Upper Silesia is happily no longer possible, due to the separation of the belligerents by allied troops. p. 2

It is inferred that the meeting arranged for today between the British Government, miners and owners on the coal strike situation will result in peace in the industry. p. 1

The Council of the League of Nations at Geneva has recognized the sovereignty of the Aland Islands as belonging to Finland, while preserving the teaching of Swedish in the schools. p. 1

The Fascisti political associations in Italy are endeavoring to reduce the cost of living and have obtained certain reductions. p. 2

CABINET'S FINAL APPEAL TO IRELAND

British Premier Invites Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to Confer With the Government, Promising Safe Conduct

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — A welcome surprise in the Irish situation came last night when it was announced that Mr. Lloyd George had addressed an invitation to Eamonn de Valera and Sir James Craig to meet the government in a conference to be held in London. The Premier's offer has caused a sensation in Dublin, taken in conjunction with Mr. de Valera's recent arrest and subsequent release. Mr. de Valera's answer is expected this evening, or early tomorrow.

The language of the Premier's letter gives rise to the hope that good results may come from the proposed conference. The letter states: "The British Government is deeply anxious that, so far as they can assure it, the King's appeal for reconciliation in Ireland shall not have been made in vain. Rather than allow yet another opportunity of settlement in Ireland to be cast aside, they feel it incumbent upon them to make a final appeal, in the spirit of the King's words, for a conference between themselves and the representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland."

Safe Conduct Granted

The letter goes on to invite Mr. de Valera, as the chosen leader of a great majority in South Ireland, to bring with him any colleagues he may select, a safe conduct being given by the government to all chosen to attend the conference. The letter concludes: "We make this invitation with a fervent desire to end the ruinous conflict which has for centuries divided Ireland and embittered the relations of the peoples of these two islands which ought to live in neighborly harmony with each other, and whose cooperation would mean so much, not only to the Empire, but to humanity. We wish that no endeavor should be lacking on our part to realize the King's prayer, and we ask you to meet us, as we will meet you, in the spirit of conciliation for which His Majesty appealed.

"I am Sir, your obedient servant,

D. LLOYD GEORGE."

Up till now, as June 28, the day set for the reassembling of the Southern Irish Parliament has drawn near, the hopes, never very strong, of Dail Eireann's emulating the Ulster example, were fast ebbing away, and the establishment of a crown colony government for the 26 colonies south and east seemed inevitable. No fewer than three strong supporters of a moderate Irish policy sought the avenue of The Times newspaper on Saturday, to advance a plea for the modification of the Government of Ireland Act before the putting of the 26 counties under a military dictatorship announces to the world the bankruptcy of British statesmanship to solve the Irish problem.

Slight Hope Left

Among these, Lord Dunraven asks to be allowed to sing his "death song" so far as the Irish problem is concerned. The faint hope that even eleventh hour wiser counsels would prevail was destroyed by the Lord Chancellor in his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, and the government, Lord Dunraven says, has determined to continue its career of ignorance and divided counsel. He criticizes the divided command instituted in Ireland, which was doomed to failure and which "has failed."

Lord Dunraven thinks there is still a ray of hope, and advocates that, as the Northern Parliament has been adjourned to September 20, the meeting of the Southern Parliament should be postponed until the same date, the intervening period being used for an interchange of views, so that the amending act might enable both parliaments to function.

Sir Horace Plunkett joins in the correspondence and calls attention to part of Mr. Winston Churchill's address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which had been omitted from newspaper reports, as follows: "We cannot, in any circumstances, allow a foreign republic, equipped with submarines and possibly a hostile army, to be erected on the flank of Britain—but short of that we offer Ireland freedom to govern herself in the fullest sense of Home Rule that she may think wise or fit."

Sir Horace wrote to Mr. Churchill pointing out that Irishmen were unaware of any such offer and expressing the view that possibly a settlement could very quickly be brought about if the government really were prepared to follow, mutatis mutandis, the South African precedent. The only answer which he received from Mr. Churchill was: "Very many thanks for your very interesting letter of the tenth."

Fiscal Autonomy Denied

Sir Horace Plunkett also fastens on the fact that all that has been offered to Ireland is a form of Home Rule under which 93 per cent of the Irish revenue is to be derived from taxes levied and collected by the English Parliament and Government. This proposal, he says, has been rejected with unanimity in 26 counties of Ireland and by about one-third of the population in the other six counties. The Lord Chancellor, he says, has banged, bolted and barred the door against anything in the nature of fiscal autonomy.

Lord Middleton is the third correspondent who challenges the policy announced by the Lord Chancellor that the British Government must stand aside, and he thinks that until the Northern Parliament, which is sitting, and the Southern Parliament, which declines to sit, can come to an agreement, the awful chaos now existing in the south must continue. He contrasts the Lord Chancellor's speech with the gracious and persuasive utterance of His Majesty at Belfast on the following day, and concludes by stating that those who have been elected as senators in the south, while prepared to give their services on constitutional lines, do not intend, as senators, to connect themselves with a Crown Colony Administration.

"It lies with the British Government, not with the Irish Government of the future, to clear up the mess to which impolicy and ambiguity have so largely contributed," he says.

AIRCRAFT SEEN AS A NAVAL FORCE

Officers of Line in Navy Admit, Following Recent Tests, the Possibility of a Complete Readjustment of Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Far beyond the range of the long-distance rhetoric of Congress, beyond the sound of the typewriters that click eternally to the orders of the older bureaucrats of the departments, out there among the flickering lights of the Atlantic fleet as the lines of battleships and destroyers swing at anchor, keeping their vigil at the nightly rendezvous, the issues of national defense are discussed with all the frankness and candor of the men who really go down to the sea in ships.

One has but to talk in the most casual way to the younger officers of the line, not yet steeped in routine, to find that while loyal to the traditions of the navy, and not by any means ready to admit that the historic rôle of the battleship is over, they make free with the admission that revolutionary changes are in the air, which may in the future compel a complete readjustment of naval defense.

There, out at sea, where men speak their convictions, where things are discussed without any reference to the effect that admission may have on appropriations for the navy, which is always the viewpoint of the departmental officials, one finds the entire future of defense and offense is closely linked with aerial development.

All of One Opinion

There is complete absence of discord between the officers of the air service, whether of the army or the navy, and the officers of the line, as they discuss the vital question of air development. Naval officers do not resent the challenge from the air. They admit that it has already reached the stage where it will revolutionize naval warfare and compel vital changes in the structure of the present fighting craft.

Naval officials frown on conclusions, lest the public be misled before "official observers" have filed their reports on the present series of tests as to the effectiveness of the bombing experiments conducted by the Navy Department. One conclusion, however, has already been drawn by practically all the unofficial observers who were permitted to see the effect of a 167-pound bomb dropped from a naval airship on one of the German submarines.

The swiftness of the work and material damage from these bombs was all and more than the most enthusiastic of airmen have claimed. And yet these bombs were a mere handful of trinitrotuluol, compared with the 2000-pound monsters that are to be dropped by army airmen on the former German dreadnaughts. Those who felt the tremor that these "baby" bombs sent through the Henderson, anchored 3000 yards from the target, can vaguely imagine what the giant bombs can do, if they ever find a target, and they will.

Readjustment of Defenses

The officers who walk the quarter-deck of the huge battleship are assimilating the lessons from this destructive potentiality. Already one finds that there is among officers a unanimity of opinion that if the battleship is to be retained there must be development of it to meet the danger from air attack. This is one of the general conclusions that is most frequently heard.

"Yes, there is no question that a large bomb would destroy the largest type of fighting craft, but then the battleships can develop protective armor, just as it developed nets to ward off the blow of the submarine," is in effect the usual answer from the naval officer, when the destructive character of the new weapon is called to his attention.

In other words vital readjustment is admitted, and yet the American program for battleship construction makes no provision whatever for such readjustment. The program was laid down in 1916. It conforms to the post-dreadnaught type. Not only does it fail to take cognizance of the war lessons, but it makes no provision whatever to meet the challenge from air development since the war.

GERMANS DECLARE THEIR INTENTION TO HONOR OBLIGATIONS

Government's Order to Self-Protection Troops to Dissolve Is Cordially Approved by Public Opinion in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The German Government's proclamation, ordering the dissolution of the famous Orgesch military and other so-called self-protection organizations, is cordially approved by the sober elements of the press and of the public, and it is being regarded as another convincing proof of the present ministry's determination to carry out the terms of the allied ultimatum. The conciliatory attitude thus being displayed by the German Government is favorably contrasted here with the continued harshness of the French Government's policy toward Germany.

The Reichstag Foreign Affairs Commission yesterday discussed the refusal of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, indicated in his recent speech, to remove the so-called sanctions, and it was decided to raise the question during the coming week in the Reichstag. George Bernard, one of Germany's leading Liberal publicists, in today's "Vossische Zeitung," regrets that France does not reciprocate the growing sympathy of the vast mass of the German people who had given their support to Dr. Wirth's Cabinet, confident that the sanctions would be removed and a real era of reconstruction opened in Europe.

Here Mr. Bernhard's views coincide with those of many allied observers here who now believe that France will make a great political blunder if it does not take advantage of the present opportunity of supporting, through a conciliatory policy, the German Government against the attacks of the Junkers and Communists.

Dr. Wirth Interviewed

German Chancellor Says He Is Hurrying to Keep Promises in Time Limit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Wirth, the new German Chancellor, has this in common with his immediate predecessor, Constantine Fehrenbach, that he was born in Freiburg and is a member of the Center, or Roman Catholic, party. In all other respects the two men differ as the poles. Dr. Wirth being young, vigorous, energetic, and of a brisk intelligence. Mr. Fehrenbach lacks vigor and vitality and in spite of many estimable qualities is lacking equally in statesmanship. Dr. Wirth, moreover, in contrast with his predecessor, far from being a pliant instrument in the hands of his Foreign Secretary, rules his cabinet with a firm hand and actually guides, as well as is nominally responsible for, Germany's policy. He readily consented to receive the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The writer reminded the Chancellor at the opening of the conversation that the German reactionaries, in the course of the debate from which the government had just emerged with such signal success in the Reichstag, had taunted him with being the head of a "government of fulfillment"—that is a government which makes the fulfillment of the reparations conditions imposed by the entente the chief plank in its policy. "Are you prepared to accept for your object the title of 'the government of fulfillment?'" he was asked.

Sure of Definitions

"Of course I am," replied the Chancellor with emphasis, adding: "But first of all let us be sure of our definitions. What do you mean by a government of fulfillment? You have doubtless followed closely the world-wide discussions, highly academic for the most part, which have taken place during the past few months on the question of reparations. Newspapers and economists have discussed from all possible standpoints the extent of Germany's capacity to make reparations. The ultimatum which the entente recently addressed us was the one tangible sequel to all those academic discussions. Let me say frankly that I, and I fancy Germany generally, have become a trifle tired of all that talk. Now the time for performance has arrived. We must begin to put into effect our pledges and only practical fulfillment can show finally when the limits of Germany's reparations capacity are reached. Personally I am hastening forward with all possible means the practical fulfillment mentioned and only hope that we shall be able to make good our promises before the time limit allowed us by the entente has expired."

Dr. Wirth paused for a minute and then continued vigorously: "One thing is certain: we shall not wait until the last minute before we fulfill our pledges. New crises must be avoided and everything offered by us which is humanly possible long before the time limit is reached. That conception of our duty includes the disarmament as well as the reparations pledges."

German People's Support

"Are the German people behind you in this policy?" the Christian Science Monitor representative asked. "Per-

sonally I am convinced that they are," replied Dr. Wirth. "But if there exists or if there comes to exist in Germany a powerful and influential group of people who try to torpedo the policy I have indicated, which as you know is the policy of the present government, then the German people will find itself before the great decision, whether it will follow the wreckers or will adopt the policy of conscientious fulfillment of pledges given. Of course I hope no such decision will ever confront our people, but that all classes and parties will continue to support the present government and its policy, namely, that of fulfillment."

The conversation naturally drifted to the strength of the democratic sentiment in Germany which finds so adequate an expression in the present government. "I have a very real hope," said the Chancellor, "that the democratic idea in Germany will permeate to an ever-growing extent the German people. Of course I take it for granted that our former enemies are anxious that democracy should take deep root in Germany. If the German people, however, is to be convinced that democracy is a real vital force and not a sham then Germany must be accorded fair play in Upper Silesia, the present sanctions must cease, and the policy of threats and penalties be finally dropped."

Elaborating his view on that point the Chancellor said: "You must admit that the German people has some cause for the anxiety and uneasiness, to use no stronger words, which the developments there since the plebiscite have occasioned it. For weeks past our people have hoped for a triumph of justice through the agency of the Inter-Allied Commission. The exact contrary has taken place and at the moment at least the insurgents are gaining more and more the power and authority which is legally invested in the Inter-Allied Commission.

Clear Policy Needed

"A clear policy on the part of the Allies in Upper Silesia is needed if the confidence of the German-speaking population in Upper Silesia is to be regained by it. So far as the German Government is concerned we have used all possible efforts to restrain the population, notwithstanding the unparalleled affronts and tyranny which they suffer at the hands of the rebel Poles, but the task of restraining bitterly disappointed people is daily growing more difficult. We propose, notwithstanding, to proceed with our present policy of common sense in the firm hope that the promise of fair play which we received in England will not be violated. This promise, I need hardly add, largely influenced German public opinion in its decision to accept the gigantic reparations burden which now weighs so heavily upon our industry and finances."

From the Upper Silesian question the conversation turned to relations between the United States and Germany. The Chancellor made it plain that he regarded the formal conclusion of peace between those two countries as of vital importance to the world generally. Economic collaboration between the two countries, he insisted, was likely to be of the highest benefit to the American and German peoples.

The War Criminals

The trials of the so-called war criminals at Leipsic was the last point to which the Chancellor's attention was directed. "I think the entente peoples can have complete confidence in the German Supreme Court," he said. "The British public is disposed to complain of the comparative mildness of the sentences imposed," the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor interrupted.

"So far as my view goes," replied the Chancellor, "the extent of the punishment imposed is a secondary consideration. The judgment and not the extent of the punishment accompanying it alone constitutes the political importance of the trials."

"Do you think the entente would be well advised to drop the other contemplated trials?"

"I am afraid I cannot tread on to such dangerous territory," replied the Chancellor smilingly.

"What would be the effect on public opinion in Germany were such a decision to be reached?" I asked.

"I think it would be politic on my part not to answer that question," replied the Chancellor.

Silesian Situation

German and Polish Troops Now Reposted to Be Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The most striking fact about the present situation in Upper Silesia is that the allied troops have finally separated the German and Polish forces, so that no more fighting can take place between the parties. In other respects the latest developments are of a satisfactory character. An agreement has at length been reached between the British commander, General Hencker, and the German commander, General Hoefer, whereby the expected evacuation of occupied territory by the German and Polish troops will take place during the next seven days. According to this agreement the Poles will be called upon to evacuate Gleiwitz, and withdraw to a new line within the next 36 hours. As soon as the whole territory has been evacuated by the insurgents, the German forces will be dissolved.

While order will probably soon be restored in Upper Silesia the larger problem of deciding its political future still remains to be solved by the Allies. More and more the feeling grows here that a decision unfavorable to Germany means the downfall of the Wirth Cabinet and a summary end to the promising efforts the present German Government is making to meet its reparation pledges.

Reconstruction in France

Plan Being Worked Out to Employ German Material for Rebuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Some particulars of the Loucheur plan for the utilization of German material in the reconstruction of Northern France are available. The plan was drawn up in outline at Wiesbaden and is to be worked out in detail by Dr. Ratheneau's representatives, who arrive tonight for the Paris conference of experts. The devastated regions are divided into 10, sectors, in each of which sits a local commission.

It is intended that the individuals who have genuine claims may directly demand from the commission precisely what material they require for rebuilding. Syndicates, associations, and cooperative societies will likewise ask for whatever material they require. Orders will be passed on to the central commission in Germany, dependent on the Minister of Reconstruction, directed by Mr. Ratheneau. It is specified that France will not, through this commission, ask for machinery for manufactured goods, but only for material for reconstruction.

Goods to Go Direct

It is for the German commission to give orders to those firms which have made the best offers, and which will deliver direct to the French inhabitants. In the use of such material practically no provision is made for the employment of German labor. The German Government is responsible for the payment of contractors, but by arrangements with the Commission of Reparations, these payments in material will be entered to the credit of Germany, and France's reception will be taken into account when there is the question of allocating, on a percentage basis, the general German payments.

This Loucheur plan is regarded as having the merit of being simple, but a surprising number of points of procedure have to be settled before it can be put into practice. Both French and German governments are understood to have approved the main lines of such an arrangement, and the experts this week should be able to fashion the plan in definitive form.

(Thursday) The continuation of the conversations of Wiesbaden is fixed for Monday at Paris. It is understood that the Allies are to be informed of the Loucheur-Rathenau negotiations. Hitherto a communication has not been made of the procés-verbal drawn up by Mr. Loucheur after his return from Germany. Mr. Bergmann and Mr. Gugenheimer, who are to represent Mr. Rathenau, are expected to arrive on Sunday.

A denial that Mr. Loucheur placed large orders for delivery of material with Mr. Rathenau has been issued, and French business men are informed that, on the contrary, French interests are to be carefully safeguarded. On the return of the French representatives, Mr. Lefèvre and Mr. Cheysson from Berlin, it is learned that there may be some reduction in the number of wooden houses to be supplied by Germany in the northern regions. The price, as provisionally fixed, has been radically reduced.

Removal of Sanctions

The German Government has proposed to enter into direct conversations with representatives of Belgium, but no reply has been given. Obviously this question of the negotiations of the separate governments will come up at the meeting of the Supreme Council.

The other matters to be settled include the removal of the sanctions of March last. Ruhrort, Duisburg, and Dusseldorf should, in the British view as understood here, be evacuated and the customs cordon, established between occupied and unoccupied Germany, should be broken down. It is probable that this cordon will not be abandoned completely but will be brought further and further back progressively as Germany fulfills her obligations.

DETROIT'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The new public library, a $3,000,000 structure, which was under construction for six years, has been dedicated. The building is a triumph of architectural and artistic endeavor. The artists responsible for this structure include Edwin Blashfield, Gari Melchers, Frederick J. Wiley and Mary Chase Perry. For several months the bronze doors of the library were on show in the Metropolitan Museum of art in New York. The library building is of modern Renaissance style. There are three floors, a basement and a mezzanine. Marble and limestone were used chiefly.

The "art center" in which the new building is located will include the Detroit Conservatory of Music, the art gallery, and a great convention hall as a memorial for the men who served in the world war, and other civic buildings.

MR. WILSON ADMITTED TO BAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Woodrow Wilson appeared in person on Saturday in the chambers of Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to be admitted to the practice of law before that court. A special session was called for the purpose of admitting Mr. Wilson, the court having previously amended its rules so that former Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States who are lawyers might be admitted to practice without application or other formality.

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO NEW DRY BILL

Anti-Saloon League Indorses Willis-Campbell Emergency Measure—Unsponsored Propaganda Warns of Hasty Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the eve of the final consideration of the Willis-Campbell bill regulating the use of beer as medicine, a statement has been sent to all the newspapers, unsigned and attributed to no person or organization, giving the views of Alfred D. van Buren of Kingston, New York, formerly counsel to the prohibition commissioner.

As to whom he was "interviewed" by, or for whom, there is no intimation, but Mr. van Buren is said to have alleged that the country was drifting toward "prohibition anarchy, and that unless calm and sane judgment displaced popular excitement, the respect for the law so essential to enforcement would be lost."

Mr. van Buren was then quoted at great length as being extremely anxious about the penetration of prohibition enforcement into business. The people, he said, were just beginning to realize that the "practice of medicine, pharmacy, chemistry and even religion, are affected by prohibition, and surprise and consternation are giving away to resentment and indignation."

Warns Against "Haste"

According to Mr. van Buren, "the many problems of prohibition must be solved by chemists, doctors, druggists and other merchants, with the hearty cooperation of all law-abiding citizens." He is apprehensive lest the honest business man and professional man shall be treated as a potential bootlegger, and he importunes everybody in general, in a way that breeds suspicion that he means Congress in particular, to go slowly, especially with the legislation immediately before it.

Mr. van Buren's "interview" is the more open to doubt as to what is behind it, not only because it has no authority or sponsorship so far as indicated, but because, having resigned several weeks ago as counsel to the prohibition commissioner, he went before the House committee considering legislation last week to oppose that legislation in his capacity as "a private citizen."

The "interview" is marked, "for release June 27," the day that the bill comes up for debate and vote in the House.

Dry Forces United

The substitute prohibition enforcement bills introduced by Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, in the Senate and by Philip Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, in the House, are to have the support of the Anti-Saloon League, it is announced by Wayne B. Wheeler, who has explained that these bills are practically the same as sections 2 and 6 of the supplemental bill originally introduced by Mr. Volstead, with an enactment to the House bill to take care of the uncertainty caused by the recent Supreme Court decision on the prohibitive tax and revenue laws. This does not mean, Mr. Wheeler added, that he will relinquish his efforts for the other necessary sections of the Volstead bill. Some of them are just as essential as the beer clause as emergency propositions. A large number of applications for wholesale druggists permits and questionable medicines are pushing their claims, and the department is handicapped in handling the situation because of the uncertainty of the law which the pending legislation would correct.

"The judiciary committee," said Mr. Wheeler, "which has heard all of the arguments on the merits of the bill, realizes that the substitute bill does not wholly meet the law enforcement emergency. The committee properly says, 'Though the committee is of the opinion that this legislation will not meet the actual needs for the effective enforcement of prohibition, as is apparent from its report on House Resolution 6752, it recommends the passage of this bill in the hope that it can be enacted into law more promptly than House Resolution 6752.' The passage of this bill, as the committee well says, will not prevent consideration by the House at a later date of the other provision of House Resolution 6752 not contained in this measure.

Abuses to Be Checked

"It will take longer, of course, to secure the other features of this much-needed legislation by dividing the bill, but we do not want to delay the enactment of any provisions that are concededly emergency clauses. There will be a large number of permit holders whose permits ought to be rejected or canceled, who will be the beneficiaries of this delay. We will attempt to secure the needed legislation at the earliest possible moment, to prevent the continuance of this inexcusable situation."

This clears the way for all who favor prohibition to work together to get the best possible results at this time. It is believed that the bill, which will probably pass the House today, will be ready for the President to sign before he leaves Washington at the end of the week to be away over the Fourth of July.

Much has recently been said of the dissatisfaction of the medical profession with the prohibition laws, but L. T. Clapp, chairman of the committee which has charge of matters relating to this question, said on behalf of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which was in convention here last week, that it was not hostile to prohibition. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the federal officers, and with those interested in the enforcement of the prohibition law, concerning the regulations of the purchase of alcohol for medicinal purposes.

"There were no resolutions passed by the institute reflecting in any way upon prohibition, such as those repeatedly reported in the press," said Mr. Clapp, who explained that all that the members opposed was the unnecessary red tape in getting what alcohol they needed for legitimate purposes.

MEXICO CALLS BACK LABORERS

Thousands Leave Arizona and New Mexico—They Are Sent to Farms and Mining Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—The closing of the great copper mines and the change from cotton to other agricultural products has caused the return to Mexico, since the first of the year, of about 25,000 Mexicans, some of whom had had many years of Arizona residence. Though for several years they had been paid the highest wages ever known for common labor in the southwest, very few have gone back to their native land in condition other than a close approach to destitution.

The task of transportation to the border has devolved upon the cotton association, the mining companies and the county authorities. Latterly most of the transportation has been by means of motor trucks, which carry also the small possessions of the deportees, the journeys occasionally so long that at least one camp must be made at night. One migration, this by train, was of 1800 individuals from the mining camp of Clifton, they being taken to El Paso and thence distributed to Mexican points through Juarez.

The Mexican Government furnishes free railroad transportation to any part of Mexico and has maintained a number of agents in Arizona and New Mexico, attending to the calls for the return of Mexican citizens. Phoenix, itself contributing about 15,000 cotton pickers and their families, is the center for gathering of Mexicans from central and southern Arizona and hence still is having problems of feeding and housing to solve for the travelers.

Within Mexico the employment question is serious. The government is trying to get most of the returning ones out on farms, where they can have opportunity to provide their own sustenance, and is opposing any crowding into the cities. In Sonora a plan is being tried of sending hundreds of miners into placer fields, where gold may be washed out, even though the return per man be small.

FASCISTI ATTEMPT TO CUT COST OF LIVING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Associations of Fascisti in Rome and elsewhere have taken the initiative in trying to reduce the cost of living, and have obtained from merchants an average reduction of 15 per cent by an agreement which came into force on Friday. If each political party can enforce discipline among its adherents a real lowering of prices is possible. It is hoped that there will be no riots and pillage as in 1917, when the prices rose higher, after the riots, than they had been before.

Reports of the retirement of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, are contradicted, but the Nationalist Opposition is attacking him for his policy in Upper Silesia, for the withdrawal of the Italian garrison from Adalia, and for the general Adriatic situation. The draft of the bill for giving the workers a share in the control of industry was presented to Parliament on Friday.

BERLIN COMMUNISTS' USELESS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Indignant at the sentence of life imprisonment passed here last night on the notorious Saxon Communist and bandit, Max Hoelz, Berlin Communists today organized a demonstration in favor of his immediate release. The Conservative newspapers professed to regard the demonstration as likely to lead to an effort to substitute a Councils' Republic for the present government, and the police took formidable precautions.

The demonstration proved the insignificance of the Communist movement in Berlin, barely 2000 people taking part in it. The advice of the Extremists to storm the jail where Max Hoelz is, was rejected. Speeches denouncing the "blood justice" of Max Hoelz's judges were delivered and the meeting broke up without police intervention having been needed.

EXCLUSION OF LABOR ASKED

HAVANA, Cuba—Repeal of the law of 1917 admitting immigrants from China, Haiti and Jamaica, is provided for in a bill received by the Chamber of Deputies from the Senate, and approval of which will be sought before Congress adjourns on June 30. Advocates of the measure said exclusion of cheap labor was now desirable because the war time need had passed.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES PERMITTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wearing of civilian clothes by army officers and enlisted men, except when on duty or at a military post or reservation, is permitted under an order issued by Secretary Weeks. The permission is confined to those within the continental limits of the United States.

RUMORS ARE AGAIN RIFE IN PARLIAMENT

There Is Much Talk of British Cabinet Differences and Speculations Revive as to Chances of an Autumn Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The week has been one of seesaw which leaves nothing very much altered. Mr. Lloyd George's Government basks in the success of the King's visit to Belfast, as to which the fear of outrage was ever the least objection. The most callous gunmen knew that any outrage would inevitably bring terrible reprisals upon the head of the Belfast Roman Catholics. Hence the King and Queen were safe on that score.

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, on the eve of the visit had to expound the government's Irish policy in the House of Lords. He gave no encouragement to sentimental peacemakers. He threw over the Viceroy, who had stated in Belfast on June 7 that the act which sets up the two Parliaments already needs amending, and as to offering fiscal autonomy, Lord Birkenhead argued that Ireland could not be trusted with the power to impose discriminating duties against British manufacturers, and that she might use fiscal autonomy to repudiate her share of the national debt. So, despite the splendid opening of the Ulster Parliament, the Irish question remains, and the military measures are intensified.

Coalition Attacked

The perplexity of the government over this and the financial problem, has had the natural result of giving rein to rumors of Cabinet differences. An alleged intrigue against Mr. Lloyd George by Lord Birkenhead, with the sympathy of Lord Beaverbrook, which was said to have failed because Mr. Winston Churchill, who was designated as leader in the House of Commons, was reluctant to make the adventure, has been promptly denied by Lord Birkenhead as a farrago of wild invention.

Lord Salisbury meantime attacks the government, trenchantly asking "Who trusts the Coalition?" He asserts that it has lost its character; he condemns its "second rate maneuvers, and makeshift policies;" and asks why the Unionists should go down in this morass.

Mr. Lloyd George is quietly observing all this stirring of the party waters and bides his time before striking at the wreckers. He was not at his best when defending the Minister without portfolio, his friend, Dr. Addison. The Unionists threatened revolt in order to save the salary, which they regarded as unnecessary, but when they assured Austen Chamberlain behind the scenes that it would be all right if the government would say that the office would not continue beyond the present session, they provided the government with a way out which Mr. Lloyd George adroitly took. Mr. Joseph Devlin said he regarded it as "perfect luxury" to see members excited about an expenditure of £5000 a year but not about £18,000,000 a year spent in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George in the debate over the policy of the Minister without portfolio, told the House of Commons that he was very hopeful that the present distressing condition of trade was merely temporary, and that a very substantial improvement would be seen in a very short time. Members exclaimed "Oh!" "That is the information I get from reliable sources," added the Premier.

Labor's Political Move

The fact that the improvement has not begun yet, and that the taxpayers have to find £1,000,000 sterling per week to make good the losses to the railroads alone, on account of the coal stoppage and depression, has led to a revival of speculation as to whether circumstances will force the government to go to the country in the autumn. The Labor Party in conference at Brighton this week showed which way the wind may blow.

Their overwhelming refusal to allow the Communists to be affiliated with them indicates that Labor counts on getting into power by capturing the moderate public who would be antagonized by any taint of the Reds. Labor in these circumstances would be in a promising situation, and Mr. Lloyd George is being urged by many private advisers to form a new Center Party which would have the one object of fighting Labor and nationalization. The "Welsh Wizard" so far keeps his own counsel while his Liberal followers, and the Asquithian rank and file are fraternizing at fortnightly luncheons in a manner that suggests that they scent new moves pending in the party game.

Distraction from oppressively mundane things was afforded in the House of Commons debate on Wednesday, when the second reading was given to the Scottish bill for the union of the Established Church and the United Free Church.

GERMANY NOT TO PAY IN AMERICAN MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The reparations Commission, in consequence of the perturbations in the exchange caused by the payments by Germany in American dollars, has decided that for the present month they shall be effected in European money. It is understood that this is a tentative decision, and is in the nature of an experiment. The commission has fixed at 2,200,000 tons for the month of July the quantity of coal to be delivered by Germany. Kemgall Cook is to replace Sir Hughes Levick as assistant British delegate to the commission.

In five days Germany must satisfy four conditions. She must have completed the delivery of war matériel, and the munitions of the organizations of self-protection troops; have dissolved these organizations, and have passed a law preventing the exportation or importation of war matériel. There is no sign of excitement in Paris on the approach of the date, which is somewhat decisive and which should test German good faith. There is also due next month the delivery of the first series of the indemnity bonds.

BEAR BUTTE ARTESIAN WELL RUNNING WILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The Great Bear Butte artesian well, struck a short distance north of the Black Hills, has developed into what is believed to be the greatest artesian well on the American continent so far as the volume of flow and immense water pressure is concerned. This immense artesian spouter now is running wild, and strenuous efforts are being made to control it. This will be done by capping it.

When the flow of water was first struck in this well it flowed at the rate of 50,000 barrels per day. Recent measurements of the water show the flow recently had increased to more than 100,000 barrels per day. The water is cutting deep fissures in the field where the well is located. The owner of the land fears that unless the well is soon placed under control the field of 80 acres will be ruined and will be converted into a lake.

Farmers of the Great Bear Butte district have started a movement to adopt some plan by which the immense amount of water underlying the district can be utilized for the irrigation of crops, and for other farm and ranch purposes. This would necessitate the construction of reservoirs.

JAPANESE CENSUS ESTIMATE DOUBTED

SACRAMENTO, California—A telegram requesting an investigation of federal census figures showing the Japanese population of California to be 71,942 has been forwarded to Senator Hiram W. Johnson by State Controller John S. Chambers.

"The federal census figures on Japanese population in California are extremely incorrect," the telegram stated. "The Bureau of Vital Statistics has proved by checking up the death list of Japanese that there are at least 109,000 here. State figures tally with the federal census on every race except Japanese, and it appears that approximately 38,000 have escaped the census. This evasion is just another attempt to discredit the seriousness of the Oriental issue."

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona—One of the best equipped of American astronomical observatories is to be completed about November on the campus of the Arizona State University at this point. It is to be known as the Steward Observatory, in honor of its patron, and will be under charge of Dr. A. E. Douglass, university professor of astronomy, formerly of the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, and of the Harvard observatory.

CANADIAN GRAIN INQUIRY HALTED

Injunction Issued Following Alleged Secret Meeting—Legality of Grain Act Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Charges that the Canadian Government had a political object in view when it appointed the Royal Grain Inquiry Board to investigate the grain trade in Canada, resulting in the application by the United Grain Growers Company, Limited, and 40 members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, for an injunction restraining the commission from continuing the inquiry, have created a furore in political circles of western Canada. At present the commission is powerless, being blocked from going on with the investigation by an interim injunction, which is effective during the period which will elapse until the time set for the hearing of the application for a permanent order.

The trouble arose at an alleged "secret" session at Ft. William, Ontario, about three weeks ago. Up to that time, the commission had adduced no startling evidence, but it is said, in order to make matters more interesting and to give more effect to its alleged political object, it was planned that startling disclosures should be made at Ft. William. Therefore, the "commission," consisting of Charles Birkett, secretary of the board, sworn in by special authority as a sub-commissioner, and R. A. Bonnar, chief counsel for the board, met in session one day without any preliminary notice and produced an affidavit from a former employee of the United Grain Growers Company, saying that several of the company's elevators at that point had false bottoms in 1913. Other sensational charges were made, but that was the most important.

The allegation that there was a political motive behind this coup may be reconciled with the actual facts of the case when it is known that the United Grain Growers Company is an association whose stockholders are farmers in western Canada, and whose president, T. A. Crerar, former Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government during the war, is now leader of the National Progressive Party, and opposed to the governmental party. Indeed, Mr. Crerar, in a statement which he issued upon his return to Winnipeg when Parliament concluded its session, declared specifically that the appointment of the commission was a political "frame-up" to get him, "through an attempt to undermine the organized farmers' movement in Canada." The creation of distrust in the minds of the farmers concerning the operation of their company would ruin him politically, he intimated.

But, although it is clear why the United Grain Growers Company applied for an injunction against the commission, mystery shrouds a similar application made by the 40 members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is not understood why they are so greatly concerned, particularly in view of the fact that in the evidence taken by the commission from farmers during its three weeks of existence, no more than the usual charges against the grain exchange were made.

At one time, indeed, the commission ordered an audit of the grain brokers' books, because, it is stated unofficially, the brokers had refused to answer questionnaires sent to them by the commission. Special auditors were appointed to the task of examining the brokers' books, but the examination, it is stated, never was really started. The brokers refused to produce the books, and in some case forcibly ejected the examining officials.

The best legal talent available in Canada has been engaged by both the United Grain Growers Company and the 40 grain brokers to fight their case, while the federal government also has engaged counsel additional to that retained by the commission for the purposes of the inquiry. As not only the legality of the commission's appointment is challenged, but also the Canada Grain Act, which controls the grain trade, the government is greatly concerned in the matter. It has been hinted that it may remove the case from the Manitoba court, which granted the interim injunction, to a higher court, possibly the Supreme Court, for an "opinion" which will have the effect of a legal judgment.

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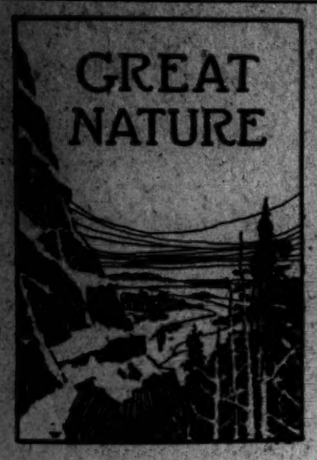

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Tides

Those of us who visit the beach even for a day find a charm and fascination in the ebb and flow of the tides. Twice a day old ocean makes its attack on the land, surging in upon the beach and driving us back step by step. Perhaps we scratch lines on the sand to mark its encroachment—trenches which the warrior waves take and overwhelm. At last the wash of the sea reaches its limit and the waves retreat to their parent body to renew their strength for the next attack.

What are the waves saying as they beat upon the shore? To the understanding ear, they tell of forces outside the earth, from moon and sun; they bring the news from distant climes; they chant of long ago when earth and moon were young; and whisper prophecies of the future. On these things we cannot dwell here, but must confine ourselves to the simpler aspects of the phenomenon.

The cause of the daily flux of the waters is familiar to all.

The ocean at the bidding of the moon. Forever changing with his restless tide.

Who first discovered the connection between the tides and the moon is not known. Ancient writers mention the cause, but not the discoverer. Schoolboys studying Latin may find in their Cæsar his account of how he sailed for Britain with a favorable wind and tide. Later, after he had effected a landing, a terrible storm, combined with a very high tide, wrought havoc with his ships, and he remarks that it was at the time of "full moon when the tides always rise the highest in the ocean." His mariners, less wise, were quite in ignorance of tides, as their experience had been derived in the Mediterranean Sea, which is so inclosed by land that the tides are not markedly apparent. Thus the tide reached Cæsar's galleys, which were drawn up on the shore, and tore the other ships from their moorings at anchor. Possibly Cæsar's attention was first called to the subject by so dire a catastrophe. Among other writers mentioning the tides, Pliny correctly assigns the sun as well as the moon as the true cause.

The attraction of the moon on the waters of the earth tends to make them bulge up into a hump toward the moon away from the solid body of the earth. It may be calculated that the overhead pull of the moon would reduce the weight of a 4000-ton ship by one pound. This apparently insignificant pull is the cause of the tides. At the same time with the direct bulge toward the moon, a hump is also found in the waters on the side of the earth away from the moon. This is caused by the lessened lunar pull due to increased distance. There are essentially four bodies in line, as follows: the moon, the water on the side of the earth toward the moon, the solid earth itself, and finally the water farthest from the moon. The moon attracts the other three bodies with diminished force according to distance, and so they tend to separate, producing the humps in the ocean, which bulge away from the earth on either side.

As the earth rotates on its axis, the humps in the ocean try to follow the moon in a tidal crest or wave. The outlines of the continents strongly modify the course of these waves and they are obliged to travel frequently by circuitous routes. A number of such crests are traveling over the great oceans continually, following one another like train sections of a great railroad system. The tide which laps the shore at Boston had its birth nearly two days before in the southern Pacific Ocean off the coast of South America. Traveling at about 600 miles an hour, the tidal crest there formed reaches New Zealand in half a day. It rounds the Cape of Good Hope when it is 29 hours from its origin. Entering the Atlantic, it is joined by a brother tidal crest, younger by 24 hours, which has come around by the way of Cape Horn. The Atlantic tide also falls into step with the first wave. With such reenforcements it travels northward at the rate of nearly 700 miles an hour. Its age is 40 hours when it strikes the United States. Two hours more bring it to New York and Boston. It is 60 hours old when it reaches London, which it does by the way of the north of Scotland. The remainder of the wave proceeds to lose itself in the Arctic Ocean near Nova Zembla. Thus with incessant regularity the tidal crests track their way around the globe.

The great tidal crests launched twice a day in the Pacific Ocean come to the United States on the Atlantic coast about 40 hours later. The average interval from high water to high water is about 12 hours and 25 minutes, or the crests arrive about 51 minutes later each day. This interval corresponds to the moon's average eastern progress in the sky, being approximately the amount that moonrise is delayed from night to night. The time of high water as related to the meridian passage or the "southing" of the moon is called the "establishment of a port." For Boston the "establishment" is 11 hours and 27 minutes. This means that on the average high water may be expected 11 hours and 27 minutes after the time of the moon's "southing" as given in the almanac.

Another earmark of the moon's agency in the tides is shown by the variation in their height, for when the moon is in perigee or nearest to the earth, the range is 20 to 30 per cent more than when the moon is in apogee. Not only the moon but the sun exerts a tide-raising force. Though vastly larger than the moon, the sun is so much farther away that the tides produced by it are only about two-fifths of the lunar tides. As may be surmised, the solar tides come also twice a day, but at an average interval of exactly 12 hours. Thus they do not keep step with the lunar tides. Sometimes the two tides augment, sometimes they oppose each other. Near time of new or full moon the two forces act together and we have "spring" tides, the highest of the month. At the first or the third quarters of the moon, we have the "neap" tides, the smallest of the month. The range of "spring" tides may be nearly three times as great as that of "neap" tides. Another variation may be found in high latitudes, particularly on the Pacific Ocean. Twice in the month, when the moon is farthest from the celestial equator, the two humps in the waters on opposite sides of the globe will be, one north the other south of the terrestrial equator. Consequently, as the earth rotates on its axis, our station will experience tides alternately great and small.

The tidal waves are greatly modified by the coast lines and the characteristics of the shore. Out at sea or off broad and open bays the height is about three feet. On entering shallow water the height increases. When confined within narrow compass the height may rise to 70 feet as in the Bay of Fundy. The great force of the tides is very obvious, and many attempts have been and are being made to harness this force for the good of man. As the waves lash themselves against the rocks, friction must be produced, and where there is friction energy must be consumed. Wherein is the source of this energy? It is supplied by the energy of the earth's rotation on its axis. Just as the brakes bearing on the car wheels of a train slacken their speed, so the tides tend like a brake to slow down the earth's rotation. As we watch their restless movements, rushing over shoals and rocks, and through narrow channels, we behold a force which is retarding our spinning earth. In this way the tides are making the day longer—not by a large amount, but perhaps by a thousandth of a second in a century. Even this minute change, if given time enough, will eventually bring the earth to a standstill on its axis with respect to the moon. The reaction of this same tidal force is driving the moon from us and making the month longer.

According to the theory of Sir G. H. Darwin the moon and earth were once united. The whirling earth threw off by centrifugal force a portion of its body to make the moon. At first the new-born moon traveled around the earth with the speed of the earth's rotation, which at that remote age occupied only about five hours. An account of how in the course of tidal evolution the moon was gradually driven out to its present position, and what strange changes may occur in the ages to come is a most fascinating story, unfortunately too long for narration in the compass of this article.

When we see the cold silver moon above us in a clear sky, and we are wondering perhaps whether the tides on the morrow will be favorable for our bathing or sailing excursion, we may recall that the moon is the principal author of the rise and fall of the sea. At all times and in all weathers, whether it is above or below the horizon, whether visible or invisible, the moon is exerting its influence on the waters which follow its course. And when we view the rushing tides, let us remember that they present to us the most magnificent dynamical phenomenon of our planet. When they cease to roll, our world will be as the moon, desolate and uninhabited.

The Proudest of the War Horses

There are grades of honor, even among horses. We are apt to think of the war horse as a proud animal, and so he is, and has a right to be, for he is called upon to be as brave as he is proud. But proudest and most dignified of all horses of the army is the animal that is called upon to fill the position of drum-horse in the regimental band. In the American and British armies cavalry bands are mounted, and the most honorable position in all the band is that of the bearer of the kettledrums. The horse is selected for his distinguished appearance. He is often piebald, although sometimes pure white.

Something more than mere beauty of form is required of the drum-horse. He must be trained until he becomes a dignified and graceful bearer of the handsome trappings that pertain to his high calling. His education is severe and prolonged, bringing him up to that point where his pride and intelligence make him equal to the duties required of him.

He is severely tried by the booming of the large drums he carries, but in time he become indifferent to their noise. In the parade, his rider has his hands full in the use of the sticks; he controls the horse by means of reins fastened to the stirrup-strap near the foot.

STATESMEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The average ability at the imperial conference, which is now sitting in London, has always been high. It has been presided over twice by Chamberlain and twice by Lloyd George, and at every one the membership has suggested the romance of the British Empire. Such names as Hofmeyer, Jameson, Laurier, and Botha, for instance, call up some of the most stirring chapters of its history. But it may be doubted if any other session has represented so much of its picturesque and dynamic force as the present. Then, for the first time, the Anglo-Saxon does not predominate in it. The President is Mr. Lloyd George, who is Welsh. So is the Premier of Australia. The Premier of South Africa is Dutch with a French strain, while India's delegation consists of Mr. Montagu, who is a Jew, and two of her own people.

Little new can be written about the British Premier—his personality or his public life. But his amazing vitality, his mastery of the art of managing men, his eloquence, wit, and humor will have less play at the imperial conference than it has in Parliament or allied council. The reason is that it is consultative, and the decisions arrived at require the indorsement of each state separately. This makes for a business atmosphere and deference to knowledge and practical experience. Now Mr. Lloyd George, with all his varied gifts, is less of the student and has less business capacity than any of the other leading members of the conference. With reference to him, Clemenceau, raising his hands, once said, "Does this man ever read books?" And he once astounded the supreme council in Paris by speaking of Kiev as if it were the name of a Russian general. But so varied are his parts that, as early as 1907, when he was a subordinate Minister, he impressed the dominion premiers by the openness of his mind, one of the secrets of his phenomenal success. His instinct for affairs is so keen and his judgment so sound that he can dispense with the props of theory on which lesser men lean.

For the first time the personality of Canada's Premier is something of an unknown quantity. He only succeeded Sir Robert Borden a year ago, and even at home his personality has not yet struck the popular imagination. He is a fine speaker and keen debater, whose choice of English is scholarly rather than colloquial. Although he was born in the east, he has spent a large part of his life in Manitoba, and is the first westerner to become the Dominion's Prime Minister, the first, too, who has followed several callings. He began as a teacher, then he took to business, finally settling down as a lawyer. It was his soundness in law, his industry, and capacity for mastering detail, as well as skill in piloting bills through the House of Commons which, in the first place, won him a leading place among his colleagues.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia is one of the few dominion statesmen now living who is well-known outside his own country. Like his fellow-Welshman, Mr. Lloyd George, he is a master of oratory and is never so dangerous as when his back is to the wall. But there the resemblance ends. Beginning life as a pupil-teacher at Westminster he went out to Australia when he was 20, and during the subsequent 10 years had earned his bread at anything and everything from shopkeeping and boundary riding to journalism and law. He first entered public life as a trade union official as such having been one of the molding forces in building up the Labor Party, which he guided and inspired with such ability that, in the day of its triumph, it used its power wisely. Mr. Hughes is, in fact, the only one of the premiers who directly represents Labor. His influence over the workers in Australia is profound, perhaps because they trust him. In their own phrase he will "always deliver the goods," and does not hesitate to speak the truth when he thinks it necessary.

The most picturesque figure at the conference is General Smuts, the South African Premier, and the only soldier at it. He has been the honorable foe of the British and their equally honorable comrade. As a statesman he is easily first in his own country, the chosen leader of both English and Dutch, and the only Colonial who has ever sat in the highest councils of the United Kingdom without a British training in affairs. For he was a member of the War Cabinet continuously for three years, not as representing a dominion but solely on his own merits. He is a profound and learned lawyer, whose political sagacity has been and is potent for good in two continents. His manner is natural and alert, and his courtesy an expression of a man to whose knighthiness homage is paid by enemy and friend alike. An idealist, he is also practical, and of such resource that his opponents call him "slim Jannie." But he is an intellectual who cares nothing for games, and whose relaxation is the study of philosophy. For this reason he is, as seen by the general public, somewhat cold. To General Smuts the world owes the first practical exposition of a scheme for a League of Nations.

The Premier of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, is the only member of the conference except the head of the Indian delegation, who is not a lawyer. He is a farmer, and in build looks like one. In speech and manner, however, he suggests the English country gentleman. His outlook, too, is similar, combining sturdy common sense with the width of view of a man of the world. Unlike the other members of the conference he has behind him at least 90 per cent of the people whom he represents, a happy position he has well earned by wise and patient leadership. For, during the first few years he was in office, he had such a narrow majority that there was often only a matter of two or three votes between him and defeat. Then came the war, and it was necessary to form a coalition. Now he stands on his own two feet as the political head of a united Dominion. Mr. Massey has such an excellent memory that, when he has prepared a speech he can, by reading it over two or three times, deliver it without a single note.

ROSE OF THE TENEMENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Through some fugitive dash of romance in the Bailey family the tawny-haired child who bloomed so opulently in one of the narrowest, most sordid streets of the city had been named Rose. She was the youngest member of an ill-assorted family the members of which went abroad almost at break of day to occupations which they characterized simply and finally with grunts of supreme dissatisfaction. Rose was a sort of crown princess, sheltered by wordless family consent from contact with a working world. Subtly it was suggested that she was to be made the lady of the family and that her métier was just to be gay and cheerful, to spread sunshine while the others arranged about money to buy food and lodging and pretty slippers and bright frocks for Rose.

Many a child has been a bitter disappointment to its family in circumstances such as these but Rose lived admirably up to the implications of her name. She imposed upon no one. When the sun began to poke sly fingers down through the chink of sky above the lowering tenements, neighbors heard her childish laugh which was like a shower of pebbles thrown into a silver pool. Apparently she always waked up laughing. She sped the various members of the family with bits of impish humor as they departed for the day's work, hanging far out the narrow window to wave slender white hands in a fluttering farewell until they were lost to sight.

Altogether Rose found the world an enchanting place. When the last member of the family had gone, leaving the constricted flat breathlessly silent she always tied a huge apron over her small figure and set, as she called it, "to work." It was not a part of her parent's idea to leave her with heavy work to do for that would spoil her pretty hands and coarsen her as they knew themselves to have been coarsened. So they got up very early and banged and clattered hugely that they might make the beds, wash the dishes and sweep the floors.

However, Rose liked to think that she did a great deal in the house. She flirted a duster about and sometimes surreptitiously scrubbed black spots from a copper kettle or two, although that always meant that she had to scrub her fingers diligently to erase tell-tale marks of harsh cleaning preparations which none of the family would have allowed her to touch. She grinned mysteriously when they asked her sharply how the kettles came to shine. All the time she sang, in a pure, clear voice, songs which she picked up in the doubtful region about her home and which ill fitted her but which she sang with a sort of insouciance which lightened the heavy import of words which meant nothing to her.

Everyone in the neighborhood adored

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She waves a fluttering farewell

her, the children most of all, for there was her buoyancy, her ability to settle disputes with a few quick-witted words which left no sting in either camp, her willingness always to fit into any game anywhere and her continual kindness which intrenched her firmly in the hearts of every one in the fine network of streets where there was astonishingly little in the way of illusion. Perhaps that was it, the illusion she created. When, in the twilight, she flung back the lovely head and with a fold of her crimson frock in her fingers danced to the drone of the barrel organ she gave the impression of being some woodland thing. Simon Plunkett, who kept the microscopic dry-goods shop and was rarely known to speak a civil word to anyone, saved bits of bright ribbon from behind his counter which he cunningly poked into the child's hand with a muttered, "For you—or your Dolly." Her dazzling smile and a pat on his wizened cheek always made him clear his throat noisily and roar at the tortoise-shell cat. Mother Sue, who kept cheeses and newspapers and such things, carefully found ways to weave bits of philosophy and wisdom into fascinating fairy tales which she told Rose gently—before she broke off to shake her cane and shout at marauding small boys.

One day the man—very grand in manner and dress—who owned the tenement occupied, violently against his will, by the Baileys, came to pay his yearly, haughty visit, and was extremely shocked that such a beautiful child should be hobnobbing with the people of the quarter. As a matter of fact he said testily and so that several of them overheard, "Humph—nice child like that in such a neighborhood! Pity the authorities don't do something about her!"

ON REJECTING PEDDLERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking out of my study window I can see the approach of the man with a bag, or woman either, and can usually reach the kitchen door in time to surprise him by the promptitude with which it opens to his knock, and by the appearance, on the other side of the fly screen, of a man instead of a woman. It is a disconcerting discovery, for although I am (I hope) a reasonably amiable-looking man, I am also (I judge by results) one who looks as if he can be firm. The impression, indeed, that I try to convey is that of a person incapable of being affected by argument, dense and im-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Once he has one foot in the kitchen many purchase in self defense

penetrable, well disposed withal to humanity in general, but so well content with his present earthly possessions in the way of books, magazines, lace, washing machines, rugs, furniture, tooth paste, and many, many other things, that no inducement can be offered that will persuade him to purchase more of them.

As for the "lady of the house," who is always asked for, I am noncommittal. I do not say she is out. I do not say she is in. I do say, in effect, courteously and without deflecting from my air of good-fellowship with the world in general, that she will not be produced. And so, after a pleasant exchange of conversation through the screen door, the man with the bag, or woman either, goes back along the path, and I go back to my study.

The situation is unusual, fortunately for those who travel from door to door and do business with people who live in the separate houses of rural or suburban districts. In most cases it is a woman who responds to the knock, and I suspect that in this perambulatory business it is axiomatic that, although the feminine tongue is sometimes exceedingly sharp, and the feminine hand will sometimes inexorably slam the door, women are the best "prospects." There is nothing on the outside of my house to advertise that it is inhabited by a man who lives by what used to be called the pen, but might nowadays more appropriately be called one-finger exercises on the typewriter, and that at certain periods of the year the menage of that man contains no visible solution of the so-called servant problem, and that he is likely to open the kitchen door himself.

I have sometimes thought of having printed a neat card, modeled on some that I have myself received, standing, figuratively, on the doorsteps of editors, that would read somewhat as follows:

> The Householder is deeply sensible and exquisitely touched by the honor of your visit, and regrets bitterly the painful necessity of denying himself the pleasure of purchasing your commodity or subscribing to your magazine.
>
> This refusal implies no lack of merit. It means simply that the Householder knows what he wants better than you do. That you have thought of him at all in the matter is, however, something that he must ever gratefully appreciate.

Yet my very acquaintance with the neatly printed slips that would serve me as a model gives me a fellow feeling for these humble merchants outside the fly screen—and a fellow feeling also for the gentle editors who seek to mollify the unwanted by the grateful and regretful tenor of their declinations. I do not, in strict fact, feel honored by their visits, yet it is, again in strict fact, hard to send them on their way with their bulging bags as heavy as ever. Often no doubt I waste my sympathy, for these peregrinators would hardly be dispatched in such numbers to settle on kitchen doorsteps unless their travels were profitable, and some, likely enough, make a pretty good living, however unprofitable my own kitchen doorstep may be to them.

Often, despite the current idea that canvassers are unpopular, I suspect they find themselves welcome, and their conversation, in which art they sometimes rise to heights that suggest careful study of those much-advertised volumes that promise to teach you how to speak with ease and eloquence on any topic, is enjoyed by their temporary hosts. Sometimes, indeed, I have lured them into conversation myself, and, secure in my ability to resist argument, have been interested to examine impartially the conversational method that undoubtedly has proved effective with a good many other "prospects." I admit that this is securing the sample under false pretenses, yet it is not necessary to carry the deception further than allowing the conversationalist to get one foot in the kitchen. And once he has got one foot in the kitchen, I can easily understand that many purchase because after a long, long time it seems worth the cost of his commodity to get his foot out again. I wonder if I could do the same with an editor, and, having got one foot into the sanctum, sell him my little MS. by sheer volubility. But I fancy not. I lack the volubility. And the editor, under such circumstances, would be less helpless than the "lady of the house" in her invaded kitchen. He would have subordinates, a small army of them, within sound of his anguished voice, and, if necessary, even the muscular Irishman who acts as janitor for the editorial building could be called on to help refuse my little MS. by putting me out.

"AMERIK GOOD CON-TREE"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Magyaralmas is a tiny village in the heart of Hungary, four hours from Budapest by slow train to Székesféhervár—write it down if you expect to remember it—and then an hour and a half by carriage; the sleepiest, most remote little huddle of whitewashed walls and thatched roofs which you can imagine. It might be any Hungarian peasant village. The two rows of houses which make up its length and breadth show their gables in a zigzag line above low stone walls and are separated by a wide, lumpy, uneven street of beaten earth. No grass; no lawns; only a few stunted trees. In a commanding position facing the village at one end is a church, whitewashed like the cottages, with a green baroque tower. At the other end the great crane by which water is drawn from the village well makes a stark and peculiarly characteristic angle against the sky.

Signs of spring are in the air. On a low wall a girl is standing. A little breeze blows her scarlet skirt with its wide border of black braid applied in fancy design. Her feet are bare and thrust into straw shoes and a kerchief is over her hair. She dips a long-handled brush into a pail of slaked lime and slaps it upon the house with a practiced hand. The holiday is here, and spring cleaning for the event is performed inside and outside in Hungary. Every cottage gleams freshly.

A pair of oxen come through the street, pulling a farm wagon. They have neither yoke nor harness, and the boy who perches on the wagon guides them by calling out their names. Two children "hallo" to the driver. They look like youngsters from an opera setting. The little boy wears a fuzzy cap and tight-fitting trousers thrust into high boots exactly like his father's, and the girl's voluminous petticoats reach to her ankles, and swish smartly as she walks.

A gate swings in a cottage wall, and a lank Hungarian darts through. He comes straight toward us, with an outstretched hand, and instead of the now familiar Hungarian greeting, "Jo napot kivanok," he accompanies a beaming smile with the hearty, "Good morn'—Hallo—How-do." And before you get your breath from surprise he explains himself: "You from Amerik'? How things go now that con-tree? I been in Amerik'."

From this little village, we learn, seven men and four women have gone out to America within the last decade or so. Of the number, the four women have married and stayed; two of the men have remained; the other five men have come back to Hungary.

Now this is a village where no one owns more than two or three acres of land. Most of the families live by working the estate of my host, or that of a count whose lands are close at hand. It is a poor village, without amusements. What, we wondered, drove these 11 persons out across the Atlantic, and what, above all, brought them home? This lank Hungarian presented a line on the question of Americanization, and so, standing in the middle of the street, we interviewed him.

Thirteen years ago, when 18, he had gone to America. Six months ago he had come home. He summarized his impressions of America in a few words: "Yes, Amerik' good con-tree. Man work eight hours only, get pay, have good liv'. Here work 25 hours every day and get no good liv'. Hard work. No fun. I like go back Amerik', but not work in coal mines no more."

This last phrase held a reason why this man had left America. He went on to explain: "Thirteen years I work in coal mines in Scranton, Pennsylvania. First I get good job. But now three years I work in mine where I kneel all day and shovel coal over my shoulder—like this . . . (He knelt in the street to illustrate.) That no life for man, say? So I think of my parents and I come home. Wish I didn't come. Here everything so poor. Work all time . . . no good liv'. Maybe I go back and get job in factory."

He led us to his house. It was a whitewashed cottage like all the rest and his mother kept it spotlessly clean. There was a little painted door under the thatched roof which we could enter only by stooping, and inside was a kitchen, with a great whitewashed stove with a shiny black iron top, set in an alcove. Next to it was a cupboard with a curtain of homespun linen embroidered in cross stitch, and dotting the wall above the stove and around the arch of the alcove were dozens of plates and jugs of brightly decorated pottery. Besides the kitchen there was one other room. Its walls were whitewashed and from the beamed ceiling, painted a bright green, depended the stiffly starched and much befrilled petticoats of the man's sisters. There were freshly baked wheaten loaves on the table near one of the windows, and the high beds, with their feather ticks and pillows, were covered with bright coverlets.

A BACON LIBRARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Institute of Historical Research, which has not so very long been founded in connection with the University of London, has recently been made the recipient of a gift which, though precise details are not yet available, would appear to be of extraordinary interest and value. The donor insists on remaining anonymous, but the gift bears one of the most famous names in the annals of English literature and thought, for it is a "Francis Bacon Library," and is said to be by far the most remarkable collection of books which has ever been rallied round that name.

The terms of reference, indeed, have been widely interpreted, for the original intention of the collector, who is now so generously parting with his treasures, was that the library should contain "a copy of every work bearing Bacon's name published in any country; a copy of every book or article written on Bacon or his works; a copy of every volume published in England and France between the years of, say, 1570 and 1640; books (including pamphlets) written on the lives of men who lived during that period and on its literature; a copy of each edition of works constituting the 'Emblem' literature published during that period and subsequently; a copy of each of the principal editions of the works of Shakespeare and of all noteworthy books written thereon; a copy of each book written on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy and the Ireland forgeries; books of reference; books (principally incunabula) having manuscript notes in the margin believed to be in the handwriting of Francis Bacon, and manuscripts of the period believed to be in Francis Bacon's handwriting."

Even though this scheme may not have been carried to completion along all the proposed lines, its mere conception stands warranty for a library of unusual character and variety; and it is known that the collection contains items of great rarity. Nor is the bounty of the donor confined to books. He has also given a sum of money to provide for the salary of a librarian and to establish two "Francis Bacon scholarships."

It is fitting that the name of Bacon, recognized as the greatest name but one in the splendid record of the English Renaissance, should be so closely connected with such a venture as an institute of historical research. It is not, indeed, as an historian that we remember King James' Chancellor, though his "Reign of King Henry VII" is a book still good to read—"a vivid historical picture, independent in tone and of substantial accuracy," according to a high authority. But he stood for just those things for which an institute of historical research may be presumed to stand: the disinterested pursuit of knowledge, the judicious weighing of evidence, the philosophic outlook. And in "The New Atlantis" he himself envisaged the possibilities of the endowment of research.

In a Vienna Salesroom

Once more the contents of an archducal palace have been put up to auction in Vienna. This time the sale was of the silver, paintings and other objets d'art of the Castle Klessheim, near Salzburg, once the property of Archduke Ludwig Victor, who was banished from the Vienna court. In February, 1919, his property reverted to Archduchess Maria Josefa, the mother of the last Emperor of Austria. She sold the castle to Salzburg, and sold the splendid furniture to a Spanish nobleman, Sagaseta. Thus a part of the art treasures went to Spain, while the other part has now been put up for sale in Vienna.

The aspect of the auction room on sale day was quite dazzling. An enormous quantity of old Vienna silver was exhibited on a large table. There were silver, cutlery and shining silver plates with ornamental rococo rims and decorated with the archducal coat of arms, high centerpieces for fruit and flowers, and large silver platters. On a side-table were colossal, many-branched candelabras for gala dinners, decorative pieces, jardinieres, salt cellars and numerous other things, many of them royal gifts. There was also a traveling service, which had belonged to Napoleon's second wife, Marie Louise. It excited particular interest. The monogram M. L. was still to be seen on a cut-glass goblet. The service was made by the famous Paris goldsmith, Martin Guillaume Biennais, and is provided with various hall marks which testify to its genuineness. Napoleon's writing implements, also the products of Biennais' workshop, are among the famous Klessheim possessions.

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ELECTRICITY AS RAILROAD POWER

Era of Its Use at Hand, Says Committee of Electric Light Association—Power Companies Urged to Be Ready for It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the era of the electrification of the steam railroads of the United States is at hand is the assertion made by the committee reporting on the subject to the convention of the National Electric Light Association recently held in this city.

"Real progress cannot be made in giving the nation a system making use of the advances in the sciences," the report stated, "and enabling the most rapid transportation of freight and passengers in the most efficient manner and at the least cost, until the combined constructive support of the legislative bodies, the investing public and the engineering talent of the country is obtained."

The committee, which has made a year's investigation of the subject in this and other countries, urges all central station companies to start now a program of standardization of methods and voltage such as will permit railroad electrification at the earliest possible moment. The growth of American cities, compelling intensified use of available terminal facilities, the desirability of eliminating smoke from cities, the tremendous growth in traffic on the transportation systems as the population increases, and the necessity for more rapid transit, both of passengers and freight, are pointed out as compelling factors which only electrification can solve.

United Support Needed

The report says further:

"The time is here when the railroads need the united support of all the people, so as to make use of the improved methods of utilizing the advances in the sciences and the arts, in order to give the people the best transportation facilities.

"This can only be accomplished, first, by legislation which will remove the objectionable restrictions in the management and operation of the railroads; and by the financial support of the investors, so that additional capital will be attracted to the railroads to enable them to add to their facilities such plant and equipment as is necessary to take care of the increasing traffic and to handle this traffic in the most economical way.

"The art of electrical transmission has progressed from the point of being able to transmit energy for the smallest uses to that of transmitting it for the largest requirements of thousands of horsepower, at high efficiency, enabling large generating stations to transmit their output over wide areas for the diversified uses of the community, and to supply a large demand at a fairly uniform rate.

An Improved Tool

"The application of electricity to the railroads will naturally follow more or less along the lines of its application to the industries and the activities of the large municipal centers, of which it is now such a vital part. It will be the improved tool to permit a better accomplishment of the functions of the railroad by increasing the speed of the movement of its trains, and by a reduction in the investment costs of its terminals or of largely increasing their capacity. Its application must come where the greatest advantages of its use will be shown. Probably the most notable examples will be in the operation of trains through long tunnels, where the ventilation problem makes it more mandatory; in meeting the increasing requirements of terminal and yard facilities; in maintaining the highest speeds on the roads with heavy grades; and in its use on sections in which increased speed of general movement or increased speed of special movement is necessary to handle the existing or the increasing traffic.

"There are now in existence in the United States alone about 6500 power companies operating about 7000 power houses, which may be looked upon as the equivalent of either so many coaling stations or so many coal mines which are ready to deliver power to the railroad in the form of electrical energy.

Apparatus Available

"There are now available methods and apparatus so that electrical energy may be applied to the train to meet the requirements of speeds, loads and grades. The selection of the type of apparatus will vary with the requirements of the railroads, and it is probable that there will be as many different sizes, types and designs of electric locomotives as there are at present of steam locomotives. In this development period it is hardly likely that the various railroads will utilize the same equipment, on account of the varying conditions of these roads. So that the method of applying the electrical energy to the train movement may be of varying character, using either direct current or alternating current of varying frequencies, single or multi-phase, as may best suit the individual problem.

"It would appear to the committee, however, that a material aid to the development and more rapid use of the advantages to be obtained by the railroads, and especially in the introduction of electricity in the cases in which the most marked advantages can be shown, is that the power companies of the country should be ready to furnish electrical energy to take the place of the coal which is now delivered to the railroads by the mines, enabling the railroads to obtain promptly and in any quantities required electrical energy produced by the large generating stations of the power companies, and at a rate which would compare favorably with the cost of its production in power houses built for the railroad load alone."

COOPERATION IN SHIPPING URGED

Reorganization of Methods Is Regarded as a Possible Necessity by Chairman of the United States Shipping Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Cooperation will have to be translated into something more than mere words before this shipping situation can be settled," said Alfred D. Lasker, at the end of the second day of his first visit to New York as the head of the United States Shipping Board.

"I have told this to the heads of the shipping companies, especially those in charge of practical operations, and I want the public to know it too. I have been seeing these men all day, and I have been looking into this and thinking.

"The way ordinary steamship companies are operated may not fit. This reorganization may have to be something different. We have to devise something unique to fit the peculiar conditions. There must be initiative on both sides. If any shipping company has a keyman whom it would be a calamity for them to lose, who is needed by the government, he will have to be handed over to us. I know lots of them, and saw some of them today, and I believe that whether the shipping companies think they wish to give them up or not, they will ultimately do so. This business must be run by men who know. I would rather have those who are prejudiced in favor of steamship interests, who will help us to win, than men of the highest character not having that interest. I will engage no man as a keyman on the operating side who has not made an outstanding record in shipping work. No others need apply.

Rewards Sufficient

"I shall expect to pay such a man a salary commensurate with what he is worth. A man who comes for too small a salary only comes to get government experience, and then goes away on a higher salary. I regard that as the main reason for our present difficulties in personnel. Of course the government cannot pay the salaries of private commercial life, but we expect to pay a man enough to justify his staying, enough to live on. I will not ask a $50,000 man to accept $5000; and I hope they will stick harder than the chairmen have. I am thinking how fast they have come and gone, and I am wondering.

"After we get the right keymen, then we will talk policies. I am thinking now of men, men of brains, men of courage, men who will resist a compromise when under pressure to do something wrong. I have been in Washington long enough to know that if you have the courage to differ in good faith with members of Congress they will support you, if you do it with courtesy and intelligence, even if they came to you originally with a different view. All this talk of pressure from Congress is only to cover up incompetency.

Business Methods Promised

"In organizing the personnel, we expect to do it on the same basis as a well-run corporation. No precedents for expediency or compromises from the right will prevail. I am sure that all parties in Congress want this enterprise to be grounded solid, and that I propose to do. After surveying all the material in and out of the organization, preference will be given to those now here of ability, initiative and good faith, who will scrutinize every dollar that passes through their hands as if it were their own. These will be not only retained but encouraged.

"I have asked H. H. Raymond, of the American Steamship Owners Association, to cooperate with C. H. Potter of the Operators Association, to wire all the heads of the various associations all over the United States to meet here with all expedition, so that any suggestions will come from the operators as a whole, rather than that I shall be confused by hearing the conflicting views of different ports. I have asked these men to do this, not because they are New Yorkers, but because they are the heads of the shipping associations.

"In regard to time, I shall be very much disappointed if within a month the new organization is not functioning. But it may take a year after that before we can show any real results. I can only repeat my remark of yesterday that I want to paint a picture for the country of small immediate promise of even measurable performance, but of intensive work toward a true, solid foundation for permanent solution.

"I expect to return to report my conclusions to the President on Monday. Until that time, no announcements will be made as to appointments."

MEANS SOUGHT TO AID AGRICULTURE

Government Seeking Method by Which Private Credits May Be Made Available—Direct Treasury Loans Not Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As the President has repeatedly indicated, the Administration favors helping the farmers of the country through indirect and private agencies, rather than by dipping into the Treasury and supplying government money for a single class of citizens. The Federal Reserve Board has consistently refused, with the approval of the Chief Executive, to finance agricultural operations, while doing all that could be safely undertaken to influence the banks to give them the advantage of credits and long-time payments.

The recently-arranged pool by which the bankers of the east and west combined to supply money for the cattle raisers and feeders had the approval of the government, and is said to have afforded the desired relief.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on Saturday told a Senate committee that while the Administration does not approve of the Norris bill to create a $100,000,000 corporation to aid in increasing farm exports, it is "mobilizing private banking credits to prevent the forced liquidation of farm commodities, particularly cotton and sugar.

"Let us at first attempt forced liquidation of these commodities by mobilizing private capital," he continued, "as has already been done in the cattle industry, and then if we fail there will be time to take up the burden directly." Since the United States has sent to Europe $1,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs in 11 months, Mr. Hoover thought it was "evident that the government and peoples there find money for foods," but he conceded that the situation was worse in respect of cotton, because they tend to reduce their normal requirements of textiles.

"One wishes to make many mental reservations upon the possible recuperation in Europe," he said, "but the securities possible to obtain cannot be classed as A-1."

Mr. Hoover's Position

Mr. Hoover said that he hesitated to indicate or to approve of any plan that would involve the government further in any undertaking that might result in failure, and which, in his judgment, should be left to private business, and he expressed the hope that nothing would be done to prevent the speedy return to the normal processes of business. If such a bill as the one before the committee were to succeed, he declared that its provisions would have to be directed by a business man of the foremost type and such men were not easy to get for government service. As an illustration, he pointed to the difficulty the President had experienced in finding a man for the chairmanship of the Shipping Board.

"It is difficult to induce a man capable of earning $100,000 a year in private business to make the sacrifice necessary for him to direct the activities of a government enterprise such as is proposed here," he explained.

"There are $100,000-a-year men in the Cabinet," interposed George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska.

Situation Unusual

"I don't want to appear to deprecate any proposal intended to assist the agricultural industry, because the situation today, which has reduced the purchasing power of the American farmer 67 per cent, has put him to the most serious stress agriculture has ever had to face," said Mr. Hoover. "The situation is the most acute and dangerous in the country at the present moment. Yet I cannot feel that the extension of further credit facilities for the supply of food products to Europe would give any adequate remedy."

While 60,000,000 Europeans are still "under food restraint, rationing or similar systems," Mr. Hoover said, Poland, Austria and "in a minor degree Tzecho-Slovakia," were the only countries where a diminished food supply might result from failure of credits. European harvests, generally good, he said, might be sufficient to meet their needs, but that in any case 30,000,000 bushels of wheat were all that would be involved.

"There is a marked tendency in Europe to live on their own food resources and make their harvests stretch as far as possible through the year, which indicates that the American farmer must carry, hereafter, his crops for a longer period through the year, because the European demand will only come at later months," he continued.

"We are trying to set up such machinery as will prevent forced liquidation in cotton and sugar, and are negotiating through the banks of the country. If this cannot be done through the mobilization of private banking capital in such a way as to avoid putting the burden on the government, why then we may have to call on the government. Happily there is a short crop of cotton this year.

"There have been artificial conditions which have depressed the market such as the long strike in England and the reparations discussion with Germany, which worked to cut our cotton exports. The shelves of the world are growing bare of textiles, and we can hope to carry over the surplus until it can be sold at satisfactory levels. A similar situation exists as to grain, but it is not so marked."

"There is a tendency toward what we might call nationalization of all overseas trade," Mr. Hoover said in answer to questions by the committee. "The governments are going directly into certain fields to back their citizens. Yet I am anxious that we shall work to break down these combinations, where they hurt our people, rather than meet them by similar militant action on our part. Looking at the issue as a whole, the United States has held tenaciously to its tradition of individualism, and we know if we abandon it we shall put our nation and its government into a thousand points of friction with other peoples and nations, where we have one today.

"Then, too, we have in the Shipping Board a most terrible example of what government incompetency can cost."

In regard to the proposed plan of Secretary Mellon for refunding the allied debt, Mr. Hoover said:

"I have not heard that there is any plan on foot to exchange German or Austrian bonds for allied bonds, and I do not think that Secretary Mellon has any such idea in his head. It probably would be an advantage to exchange some of the bonds of the minor, unstable governments, which we hold, for better securities, and the bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to do that. You may rest assured that the bill will not be used against the best interests of the United States."

HEARST INFLUENCE IS REPUDIATED

John L. Lewis, Candidate for Labor Federation Head, Claims Not to Know Publisher —Final Business of Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado — With the meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor here today, the business of this year's convention will be wound up. The official vote in the contest for the presidency of the federation was Samuel Gompers, 25,022; John L. Lewis, 12,324; not voting, 1984.

Mr. Lewis, in a speech following his defeat, denounced William Randolph Hearst, whose influence, it had been alleged, was back of him. He said he did not know Mr. Hearst, and had never been in communication with him. He went further, and asserted that Hearst papers had broken the metal strike in Illinois. Cincinnati was selected for next year's convention.

Matters disposed of in the final session of the convention Saturday night included the following:

The iron workers maintained that in certain cases the unloading of structural iron from wagons and trucks was work for their organization. The dispute was referred to a conference at Indianapolis with the provision that it should be turned over to the executive council for further consideration if the conference fails.

If a conference does not settle within 15 days a dispute between the theatrical stage employees and the building trades, the executive council's recommendation in the case is to become effective, it was voted. This recommendation was that the stage employees should not assume the work of the building trades in the motion picture industry.

The adjustment committee declined to concur in a resolution proposing reinstatement of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers, which was suspended in December, 1919, because of a jurisdiction dispute, but recommended referring the case to the executive council. This report was adopted. The council was instructed to take the necessary steps to assure reinstatement of the organization, which has a membership of nearly 200,000. No opposition was expressed to this proposal.

The steam and operating engineers were told that the Chicago fire engineers properly were under jurisdiction of the fire fighters.

Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice-President William Green were given charge of the factional dispute of the oil field workers, with instructions to continue efforts to effect a settlement.

The oil field, gas well and refinery workers were instructed to discontinue jurisdiction over the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.

The dispute between the machinists and the carpenters and plumbers was sent to conference.

VITAL QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS

Week Expected to See Agreement of Two Houses on Peace Resolutions, Borah Disarmament Amendment and Beer Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congressional leaders are paving the way for decisive action on the peace resolution, the Borah disarmament amendment, and the beer bill, the three most vital questions upon which final agreement is expected to be reached this week between the two houses.

Tariff legislation and tax revision will come to the front during the week in conferences between the Republican leaders and President Harding and other officers of the Administration who are doing their utmost to expedite consideration of the fiscal program. The House Ways and Means Committee is applying the finishing touches to the tariff bill, after a long delay, while in the Senate the party spokesmen are worrying over tax revision and what is to be done about it.

Knox-Porter Peace Resolutions

With the return of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sessions on the Knox-Porter peace resolutions, ending the technical state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary, will be resumed this week. Before the departure of Senator Lodge, to attend the Harvard graduation exercises, a tentative agreement was reached on the question of peace, and it is said the conferees will report an agreement to their respective houses in short order. Unless plans go amiss, they will throw out the clause in the Knox resolution repealing the declaration of war and substitute for it the enacting clause in the Porter proposal. The Senate will be appeased by the retention of those sections of the Knox resolution guaranteeing American rights and advantages won during the war.

Field Day on Beer Bill

Today is scheduled for a field day of debate on the Campbell beer bill in the House, with a vote coming on it about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Anti-prohibitionists are prepared to offer a string of amendments, but the bill will have an overwhelming majority on the final vote. It is nothing more nor less than the original Volstead bill stripped of its controversial issues to meet the emergency growing out of the Palmer beer ruling. Senate leaders are prepared to rush the bill through that body before the end of the week, having decided to allow the House to take the initiative.

The following day will be devoted to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, on which a separate vote is to be taken on the Borah amendment, calling upon President Harding to invite Great Britain and Japan to enter into a conference with this country on the subject of reducing armaments. To compensate the Senate conferees for yielding on about $80,000,000 of its increased appropriations, the House managers paved the way for the acceptance of the Borah amendment. It is possible that it may be amended slightly along the lines of the Porter resolution, which gave the President a free hand in dealing with disarmament. Word has been passed along that the President is not unfavorably disposed to the Borah amendment, however, and enough Republicans will vote for it with the Democrats to make its passage certain.

Financial Legislation

Financial legislation is coming more and more to the front, and on Wednesday the Senate Finance Committee will begin hearings on the Administration bill for the refunding of the foreign loans of this country. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is to be the chief witness. Because of the final work that is being done on the tariff bill by the House Ways and Means Committee, it was agreed that the question should be taken up first in the Senate committee.

Republican leaders are becoming aroused over demands reaching them from all parts of the country for the passage of legislation revising the tax laws. Individual taxpayers, as well as business firms, want to know what they are to expect in the way of taxation. The Senate is compelled to wait for the House to initiate tax legislation, but the House decided to go ahead with the tariff. Instead of reporting it by May 15, when last expected, the bill is not ready now, although assurances have been given that it will be brought up in the House and passed before the end of July. Because of the uncertainty over tax revision legislation, it probably will be the subject of an important conference between leaders of both houses this week. Some light is expected to clear the darkness.

STATE FORESTRY PLAN PROGRESSES

Reclamation of Timber Lands in Massachusetts May Serve to Stimulate Similar Action in Other Denuded States

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That Massachusetts may serve as an example to other states which, by nature of their development, have little or no virgin forest land left and are beginning seriously to consider problems of forestation, is believed probable through the operation thus far of the comparatively new state forest law. Many states, it is pointed out, have still enough untouched forest resources standing to set aside certain areas, but other states whose growth has been industrial have nearly exhausted their resources and are now faced with the task of reforestation and new forestation.

The instance of Massachusetts is not felt to be an isolated one. Once self-supporting in lumber, the Commonwealth now imports annually 70 per cent of the consumption within its borders. The domestic supply, unguarded, would steadily diminish, and the percentage of import, with its higher cost, steadily increase. These facts the State Department of Conservation, led by Commissioner William A. L. Bazeley, and aided by the Massachusetts Forestry Association and other groups, recognized. It was repeatedly emphasized that there must be education to not only the value but the necessity of a permanent forest policy.

"There is no argument needed to convince those who have thought on the matter of the vital necessity for the earnest support by all people of a policy of wise conservation of our forests," declared the Commissioner of Conservation. "Nowhere else has lumber been so potent a factor in development as in the United States. The houses in which our citizens dwell, the more than 200,000 miles of railroads, the development of our great industrial centers, our vast engineering projects—in fact, that marvelous development of all the elements of power and prosperity which we enjoy—have been due in no small measure to the lavish use of our forest products.

"The absolute necessity of maintaining this source of wealth is apparent. Conservation and perpetuation of our forests mean to so utilize them as to make them continuous, which can be done only by spending money annually in reforesting our lands and securing to them adequate safeguards from those agencies, such as fire and insects, which threaten to destroy them."

As a culmination of the growing appreciation of one of the newest of the natural sciences, that of forestry, the Legislature in its 1920 session enacted a law to "provide for the purchase and development of state forests." The extent of such a purchase is set at 100,000 acres within a period of 15 years and at a specified rate. It is left to the department to reclaim and replant the land and apply whatever rules may appear necessary with regard to hunting and fishing on the reservation. Cities and towns are permitted by the law to acquire forest lands and call upon the state commissioner for seedlings and advice.

Although the time and money available for purchase have not been long or large, several thousand acres have been acquired and work commenced upon them. These selections have been made with a view to natural beauty and protection of hills and roadways from erosion as well as forest adaptability. It is felt that the basis of a constructive and progressive forest policy has been laid.

FINANCING OF FARMERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce has asked the Massachusetts State Bankers' Association to call a conference with the State Federation of Farm Bureaux for the purpose of giving consideration to the problem of financing the agricultural interests of Massachusetts.

AGRICULTURE COURSES

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Free summer school courses covering agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural education, horticulture, home economics and related subjects will be given by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Several of the courses are intended for teachers of subjects of agricultural nature.

ALL INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES OPPOSED

American Socialists Take Decided Stand—Membership of the Party Has Fallen From 100,000 Before War to 14,329

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Socialist Party has dwindled from 100,000 members in good standing before the war, to a strength of 14,329, Otto Branstetter, National Executive Secretary, told the delegates to the convention of the party which is in session here. Following a denunciation of the Soviet Government in Russia by Morris Hillquit, chairman, who led the moderates, a proposal to affiliate with the Third International under Soviet terms was rejected by a vote of 35 to 4. Another proposal, for the avoidance of all international alliances, was supported by by a vote of 31 to 8.

"The Moscow International always will characterize the American Socialist Party as bourgeois," said Mr. Hillquit. "International Socialism eventually will triumph, but first we of the Socialist movement in the United States must fight American capital. Russia cannot fight it any more than we can fight capitalism in Russia. The Communists do not want us. The Soviet Government amounts to Bolshevist imperialism, for imperialism means domination, and the domination is there and it is entirely Russian. Russian internationalism has done more to hurt the Socialist movement than all the reactionary forces working together."

The radical Left Wing was led by J. Louis Engdahl and William Kruse of Chicago. Mr. Engdahl demanded acceptance of the Moscow International and Mr. Kruse favored modified affiliation. Victor Berger, former Wisconsin Congressman, supported Mr. Hillquit, characterizing the Soviet movement as an example of Socialist autocracy.

The convention is being held in the auditorium of the Northeastern High School. While the majority of the delegates appeared opposed to Sovietism there were several demonstrations from the audience upon the mention of the names of Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotzky, and Mr. Hillquit several times threatened to clear the gallery. It was announced that there would be no message read from Eugene V. Debbs, former candidate of the party for President of the United States, as the officials of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta had refused to permit him to send a statement.

SALE OF RARE COINS BRINGS IN $11,000

NEW YORK, New York—The sale of rare coins, medals, tokens and paper money from the Lynch, Tilden and other collections was concluded by the Elder Company, 21 West Thirty-Fifth Street, with total receipts of $11,000.

The California $50 gold piece, octagonal, Pan-Pacific Exposition, 1915, brought $127. A choice Japanese Oban of the period of 1860-2, uncirculated, sold for $100. One rare Oregon exchange $5 in gold brought $128.

The 1802 half dime went for $180. The Martha Washington "half disme" of 1792 was knocked down for $88. The half dollar of 1796, 16 stars, brought $135, and the same issue, with 15 stars $105. The silver dollar of 1836 with Gobrecht's name in the field, instead of on the base, brought $165. Only 18 of these coins were made. The gold dollar of 1836, alloyed with silver, went for $110.

WOMAN GETS $3000 POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Gov. Warren T. McCray has appointed Mrs. Corina C. Warrington, of Ft. Wayne, state juvenile probation officer. The position is one of many created by the last Legislature and it pays $3,000 a year and expenses. The appointment is for four years. The officer is directed by law to supervise the activities and appointments of local probation officers and to compile and systematize statistical and other information relative to juvenile courts and juvenile probation.

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INDUSTRIAL CHANGE IN AUSTRALIA SLOW

Change From Era of High Prices to Normal Pre-War Rates Not Marked by Corresponding Cut in Share of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Industrial adjustment in Australia has been slow and the change from the era of high prices to that of normal pre-war rates has not been marked, as in the United States, by a corresponding cut in the share of Labor. That the Commonwealth cannot escape post-war phenomena is recognized by intelligent Labor leaders and some frank utterances on the crisis in the mining industry had a much wider application.

Although the coal workers will hold an enviable position—from the point of view of the rank and file of the Labor movement—owing to their employment in a key industry, and the seamen have not lost their aggressiveness, the pressure of world conditions is being severely felt generally. The swift descent in wool prices to a point even below the cost of production in some grades must react on the shearers and other pastoral workers, although with amazing boldness a manifesto has been issued by the secretary of the central branch of the Australian Workers Union urging members to work only 44 hours weekly during the shearing season and to demand increased rates of pay for shearing.

The Real Struggle

Even thus the shearers defiantly face the rising tide with an industrial broom and the Operative Plasterers Union of New South Wales decides that in future no work shall be performed on Saturday mornings and that the 44-hour week must be distributed in future over five days, the real test is not in the delay in plastering a soldier's home nor in the amount of the wages bill in a squatter's shearing shed. It is in the mines of Broken Hill and Mount Morgan that the first and most important struggle is taking place, and slowly and certainly—a cut in wages of at least 20 per cent—is approaching. The miners know it; their leaders recognize it; and an arbitration court judge has stated the position very plainly. The effect on industry in general of the overwhelming of the metal miners by world pressure must be important, even if not decisive.

Faced now with continually unfavorable economic conditions, the Labor movement in Australia has reason to regret its partial association with the Roman Catholic church on one hand and with red flag extremists on the other. Recognizing that Archbishop Mannix' patronage and the appointment of his henchman, Mr. T. J. Ryan, as campaign leader, robbed Labor of its great opportunity at the last federal elections, turing expected triumph into defeat, the Labor Party would fain shake itself free of its Old Man of the Sea. A striking illustration of the judgment of the Australian elector was the recent decisive victory of the Liberal Government in South Australia, which H. M. Barwell, the Premier, described as "a signal victory" for common sense, loyalty, and stable government.

An Army of Marching Events

If Labor turns from the political field to that of industrial conflict, it has to face an army of marching events, springing from causes far beyond Australian control and incapable of any final local defeat.

Australians generally may deplore the introduction of sectarianism into politics and the attempt to engraft old-world hatreds, but they recognize that at heart the Labor movement is sound and patriotic. When it frees itself from allies who would fain have it forget that the heroes of Gallipoli, the tireless riders of Palestine and the thinned unflinching lines in France were so largely the workingmen of Australia, Labor will again produce its Fishers and Watsons and Hughes.

There are signs that the logic of facts is restoring the old sound common sense and sanity. Among the evidences of the coming resurgence of Labor are men like E. G. Theodore, Queensland's Labor Premier, who is regarded by many onlookers as the future Prime Minister; W. N. Gillies, Acting Premier of Queensland, who has just declared publicly his conviction that "price fixing is only an expedient, and is economically unsound"; John Storey, the sturdy respected Labor Premier of New South Wales, whose recent declaration of imperial patriotism was a trumpet blast; and Storey's henchman, James Dooley, with his expressed objection to being "trapped into fighting old-world battles." Add to these G. Cann, New South Wales Minister for Labor and Industry, who has just told the miners of Broken Hill that as wages followed the price of metals upward so now they should follow downward. There is every reason, therefore, to hope that a constructive Australian point of view will replace the hotchpotch of Maynooth and Petrograd.

Crisis in Metal Mining

Turning to the crisis in the mining industry one finds the recognition that Broken Hill, the mining heart of the Commonwealth, and Mount Morgan, the great Queensland copper mine, must shut down unless the miners accept a drastic cut in wages. The men who have been idle at Mount Morgan for six weeks are to ballot on the acceptance of the company's proposal for a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Prior to the ballot Mr. Justice McCawley met representatives of the Mount Morgan unions, and told them that if the majority of the employees agreed to accept the reduction, the Arbitration Court would suspend such awards as stood in the way. He considers that the miners have much to gain and nothing to lose by accepting the company's offer.

The report of the accountants deputed by the president of the Arbitration Court to investigate the position of the Mount Morgan Company, states that the net loss on the production of a ton of copper was £13 6s. 6d., and upon an average production of 503.29 tons of copper each four weeks the total loss would be about £9230. The net cost production of a ton of copper is £92 6s. 6d. and the current price of electrolytic copper is only £74, which represents the loss declared by the accountants. In order to make up the deficit an all-round reduction in wages and salaries of 24.8 per cent will be necessary, declared the accountants. The company, however, is prepared to continue with a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

Broken Hill's Problem

At Broken Hill much the same problem has to be faced, and such of the Broken Hill mines as are working on a limited scale are operating at a considerable loss. Mr. Cann, the New South Wales Minister for Labor and Industry, recently visited Broken Hill and closely inspected the position, going down the mines and talking to the miners 1200 feet below ground.

"I told the men that there were two factors dominating the situation so far as the working of the mines was concerned: cost of production and the low price of metals," declared Mr. Cann on his return to Sydney, and he added that he had pointed out that wages must follow the price of metals. Mr. Cann says that the immense store of ore on the great field was a revelation to him. As to the future, he says: "The revival of metalliferous mining will depend largely upon the industrial readjustment of Europe and the world generally, and this will take some time."

Not so very long ago a Labor minister would have hesitated to take the outspoken position of Mr. Cann, who declared in an interview in the Sydney Morning Herald that the weakness of "rabid extremists" at Broken Hill was easily exposed as soon as anybody took up a strong attitude against them. While recognizing the "great need for more moderate and saner councils at the Barrier," as Broken Hill is sometimes called, Mr. Cann said that he was sure that such councils would easily prevail if persisted in.

Mr. Hughes' "Joker"

When the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, yielded to the pressure of "the most militant union in Australia," to use his own phrase, and passed an Industrial Peace Act, he also amended the Commonwealth Arbitration Act by inserting in it what Americans would term a "joker," providing that no question of alteration of hours of labor should be determined except by three judges. As Mr. Hughes conveniently forgot to appoint an additional judge so that the question of hours might be dealt with, the effect of the amendment of the act was to slam the doorway to reduced hours in the face of Australian unions. The Industrial Peace Act led to the resignation of Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Arbitration Court, who considered that the act was a blow at the court, also to bitter criticism from many quarters on much the same ground. At the same time the "joker" in the Arbitration Act dashed Labor's hopes of obtaining a reduction in hours through the Arbitration Court.

The Industrial Peace Act has had a checkered existence. The Coke Industry Special Tribunal, which was appointed under that act, early came into conflict with the Victorian state government, which practically defied it on the question of the wages of workers at the Morwell Brown coal field. The High Court of Australia has now added injury to insult by prohibiting the chairman and members of the Coke Industry Special Tribunal and the Australasian Coal and Shale Employees Federation from proceeding with the reference to the tribunal of an alleged industrial dispute with the Broken Hill Proprietary Limited.

Just prior to Mr. Hughes' departure for London a deputation representing the Federated Unions of Australia asked him to amend the Arbitration Act so that that court could exercise the powers granted under the Industrial Peace Act and so that one judge could deal with the question of hours. The deputation also asked that Mr. Justice Higgins, the president of the court, be retained. In his reply Mr. Hughes pointed out that the difficulties were the result of union representations. He denied that he was responsible therefor.

"If you ask me what I am going to do, I tell you frankly I do not know," said Mr. Hughes. "I understand the position and I am willing to do everything that is possible to deal with it and to get the unions to settle disputes in the constitutional way. I will talk it over with my colleagues, and see if there is any way to bring about a state of affairs which will enable hours to be decided."

Union leaders were disappointed at the failure to obtain any definite promise, especially as Mr. Hughes left immediately for England. The coal and shale employees have also failed to obtain the desired local tribunals which would deal with miners' disputes wherever they occurred.

AUTOMOBILISTS WARNED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chiefs of police of the cities and towns of Massachusetts are urged by the registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, to make a determined campaign against careless automobile drivers, assuring them that he will take away the licenses of any persons they are satisfied are a menace to the highway. The registrar makes special reference to persons "who operate under the influence of liquor."

METHODS OF GAS COMPANY ASSAILED

Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission Condemns Interlocking Interest in Ruling Ordering Rate Reduction

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declaring that "no man can serve two masters," and asserting that there is a financial interest held by officials of the Springfield Gas Company in a private corporation which does its accounting and engineering for "liberal pay," the Public Utilities Commission has refused to grant the gas company's request that prevailing temporary rates of $1.45 per thousand feet be made permanent. Then, pointing to the financial relationship with the C. H. Tenney Company as of dubious advantage to the gas company, the commission has directed that the rate per 1000 feet be reduced to $1.35.

The directed reduction in rates of the Springfield company adds one more to the list of companies whose rates have swung downward recently. Following a petition by the city, but before the matter came before the state commission for hearing, the Cambridge Gas Light Company volunteered a reduction from $1.50 to $1.35, effective July 1. The Charlestown Gas Company was ordered by the State Department to cut its rate from $1.35 to $1.30. Investigation and action are in the air in both Brockton and Lawrence, while the City of Boston has already opened its case before the Public Utilities Commission for a reduction in the rates charged the city and the citizens by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

"In the consideration of this case the relationship of the C. H. Tenney Company to the affairs of the Springfield Gas Company has come to the attention of the commission," says the ruling handed down by the commission in the most recent case. "In other cases before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners this same relationship has been under review. The essential facts re that the C. H. Tenney Company furnishes the accounting and similar services in the current operation of the Springfield Gas Company's business, and also furnishes engineering services for a substantial part, if not for all, of its construction work, for all of which the C. H. Tenney Company is liberally paid by the Springfield Gas Company.

"The principal officers of the latter company are substantially interested in the C. H. Tenney Company and share in the profits derived by the Tenney Company from the Springfield Gas Company. We doubt that this relationship has been to the financial advantage of the Springfield Gas Company and wish to make it clear that we look with disfavor on any arrangement, however plausible or innocent in its appearance, which may not leave the officers or agents of the companies under our supervision free to serve solely the interests of their stockholders and the public supplied by their company. No man can serve two masters. It has long been recognized that such companies are public agencies, and, whatever the practices in ordinary business, the officers and agents of public service companies should be held to the same standards of conduct which are universally demanded of all public officials."

A recent set of rules prescribed by the Department of Public Utilities, and sent to all gas and electric light companies throughout the State to become effective on July 1, are expected to be of great value to the state department in checking up on the utilities. This set of rules prescribes a uniform system of accounting for all companies which "shall show fully all necessary facts pertaining to the entries made therein, with identifying references to the records, contracts, pay rolls or other original books and memoranda upon which the same are founded. All books of account, pay rolls, records, contracts, vouchers, and original books and memoranda relating to the financial affairs of the companies must be so filed as to be readily accessible for examination by representatives of the department."

HAWAIIANS HONOR THEIR FIRST KING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The anniversary of Kamehameha the Great, known as the "Napoleon of the Pacific," benefactor of his people and storied hero of the Hawaiian race, was observed here on June 11 by the various Hawaiian societies.

Thousands of men and women upon whom has descended the burden of maintaining the Hawaiian tradition of dignity, nobility and simplicity, assembled about the statue of the heroic warrior, which stands in front of the Judiciary Building, and paid to his memory a tribute of devotion. There was the color, the grandeur and the pomp of the old days of the monarchy. Patriotism was in the ascendant, but it was the patriotism which finds its expression in devotion to an ideal of fidelity, justice and democracy, rather than in praise of feats of war.

It was Kamehameha the Great, the first of a long line of kings bearing his name, who conquered all of the islands of the Hawaiian group, some years prior to the arrival of the first missionaries from Boston, Massachusetts, in 1820, and brought them under a single kingdom of which he was the head. It was Kamehameha who gave to the Hawaiians their first laws, notable among which was the one providing that "the old women and old men and the children shall rest in safety by the highway." He also gave to the Hawaiians their first prohibition laws.

OXFORD HAS NEW ART CLUB

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

OXFORD, England—At last the long projected Art Club in Oxford has taken concrete shape. The inaugural exhibition in the club room, 127, High Street, as long ago as last June, 1920, is followed by the present show consisting entirely of water colors. Sargent, Tonks, MacColl, Wilson Steer and Brabazon make a brave contribution to contemporary painting in exhibiting works which have not yet appeared before the public, excepting Sargent's marvelous drawings of Venice. This painter is far superior to his colleagues in the exhibition, and it can be understood how very valuable his work here is, when we reflect that it is almost impossible to conceive a collection of contemporary water-color painting which could be of a higher standard.

It has always been cause for wonder that in such a city as Oxford no adequate art exhibitions have taken place. Great things are therefore expected of this art club which has modeled itself on the lines of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, which is sufficient to say that its ideals are of the highest. But it is going further than the club in Saville Row for not only does it exist to organize lectures on art and arrange loan and other exhibitions, but also to "encourage and facilitate research in all branches of the fine arts, more especially in Oxfordshire" and to encourage "the study of town planning with special reference to the development of Oxford."

The present exhibition would suggest that the club is at first going gently which may be due to the difficulty of such a project finding its feet. But if it goes on bravely to uphold the aims it has set itself, by constant achievement, its establishment will be sure and a splendid thing for the city and art, and far more effective in the end than a splash in the beginning followed by an inert fizzle.

STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Long-time planning for schools, subway extensions, docks, terminals and other inevitable public improvements, with reference to industrial, cycle and seasonal depressions, would result in both financial and social savings, according to a subcommittee report to the coordination committee of employment activities, representing chambers of commerce, manufacturers, state industrial and Labor union officials.

While the committee found that the practice of cutting down working forces in slack times is giving way to a more business-like and humane policy, it advised also that the community might well carry on a campaign for creating general sentiment among the employers' association in favor of keeping the men at work on full or part time.

It was found that 19 per cent of the working force of this city is jobless. The committee favors as a permanent policy the setting aside of 10 per cent of improvement appropriations as an employing reservoir for slack times.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ON ORIGINAL SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Plymouth Rock, its three parts reunited with cement, was moved on Saturday from its storage and placed on the original spot where the Pilgrims landed from the Mayflower 300 years ago. The rock has been carefully guarded during the past few months while contractors prepared the water front for its reception. A stone foundation was erected and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America proposes to erect a canopy over it.

History records that the rock was moved first in 1774 when it was taken to Town Square, 20 yoke of oxen being required for the work. In 1834 it was placed in front of Pilgrim Hall and in 1880 moved to the position it occupied when the tercentenary commission took steps to restore the shore line of the harbor to what it was in 1620.

DEMAND FOR MORE SEVERE PENALTIES

Fines Are Held Not to Be a Sufficient Deterrent Against Violations of the Anti-Trust Laws of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the United States Government attempts to fiddle with the grave peril inherent in violations of the anti-trust laws by building materials combinations, it will have the whole house tumbling about its ears.

So declared Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Lockwood Committee, before sailing for Europe at the conclusion of the committee's revelations of the power of purely self-interested money to keep building prices high and the housing situation a great burden upon the people.

"The only kind of injunction that these men fear, or that is of any use," said Mr. Untermyer, "is a conviction on the indictment. The anti-trust laws are criminal statutes, and should be enforced as such by prison sentences. These conspiracies would never have grown to their present dimensions but for the fact that in most of the rare cases in which convictions have been secured there has been a travesty of justice, before this committee began its work, by releasing the defendants with fines. This has served as an incitement to further crime of the same sort, rather than as a deterrent."

Need of Criminal Prosecutions

In response to Mr. Untermyer's protest against filing equity suits against these combinations, Harry M. Daugherty, Federal Attorney-General, has told Mr. Untermyer that the government will not limit its activities to civil proceedings. Mr. Untermyer had said of a policy of civil suits instead of criminal prosecutions: "It is just this sort of soft pedaling and pussyfooting in pretending to pursue the big, powerful fellows for violating the anti-trust laws that has brought us to our present deplorable state, where these men have almost gotten beyond the reach of the law. There must be an end to this."

Mr. Untermyer said it would be dangerous and wicked to delude the public into the feeling of false security that the housing problem is being solved, or is very far toward solution. The crisis was still present, with matters still going from bad to worse. The most salutary thing done thus far to stimulate building, beyond breaking up combinations of corrupt labor leaders and still more corrupt employers charging exorbitant prices for materials, and beyond the attempt to create a loan market, had been the enactment of a law permitting exemption of new buildings from taxation for 10 years.

Remedial Measures Proposed

Absence of a loan market was due largely to practices of officers of financial institutions in the use of funds intrusted to them, conditions that should be exposed and wiped out. The loan market would have entirely disappeared except for a few institutions holding the savings of the people.

With the adjournment of the committee, further prosecution of the combinations is left to federal and state authorities. Any further inquiry into insurance company affairs must be made by the State Department of Insurance, and remedial measures for both situations are matters for the Legislature to consider.

Mr. Untermyer proposes these measures:

Competitors to be permitted to become members of trade associations, but only under rigid federal supervision, and anyone in an organization not so supervised or sanctioned to be subject to criminal prosecution.

Amendment of federal and state laws to compel courts to impose prison sentences in cases of convictions, without power to suspend sentences.

Limitation of Investments

Limitation of investment of financial institutions holding the people's money, and provision for compulsory investment in real estate bonds and mortgages of a certain proportion of the entire investment.

Repeal of the usury laws as to all loans on real estate mortgages of $10,000 and upward. Usury laws with respect to large real estate mortgage transactions have become obsolete, and, however unwillingly, "we must recognize that money is a commodity and goes to the highest bidder."

Legislation to remove the monopolistic control of the fire insurance situation from the stock fire insurance exchanges, permitting competition between maximum and minimum rates, taking away from the companies the privilege of investing in all sorts of "wild-cat" stocks and requiring the income from unearned premiums to be held as a trust fund to be applied to the reduction of rates, instead of being paid over to the stockholders, as at present.

Amendment of the present laws relating to city contracts, so that whenever a contractor defaults on a construction contract with the city the latter shall have the option of adopting all existing sub-contracts, instead of being required to reject them all and to readvertise for bids.

Amendment of the Penal Code so as to give the people the same right of appeal in criminal cases as that now possessed by the defendants, except that the people shall only have the right of appeal on questions of law.

INDICTMENTS FOLLOW TULSA RACE RIOTS

TULSA, Oklahoma—John A. Gustafson, chief of the Tulsa police, and other members of the department, were indicted on Saturday by a grand jury investigating the recent race riots here, for failing to suppress that disorder and on further charges of permitting vice.

Among the other indictments returned were those against Roy Ward, head of the police automobile recovery department; Roy Meacham, traffic officer; E. F. Waddell, chief of police of Sand Springs, a suburb, and F. E. Williams, a Sand Springs policeman. The jury in its report recommended that the indicted policemen be immediately discharged from duty. The charges of permitting vice had no connection with the race riots, it was said. The minor members of the Tulsa police department are implicated in an automobile theft case.

NEW CHAPTER OF THE GUILD OF ORGANISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — The refusal of the Maryland Chapter, American Guild of Organists, to admit women as members has resulted in the formation of a separate chapter of the organization by women who are organists of Baltimore churches. The new branch, which calls itself the Baltimore Chapter, was officially recognized by Dr. Victor Baier, warden of the American Guild, at a meeting held at Seventh Baptist Church of this city. The chapter is coordinate in authority and privilege with the men's organization, and its establishment means that Maryland is the one state in the country which has two branches of the guild. The Baltimore Chapter consists of twelve charter members. Miss Margaret P. Ingle, organist of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, has been elected dean.

BOSTON WINS CONTEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Amassing a total of 92 per cent in the three divisions of organization, the most thorough work and the most educational work, the City of Boston was awarded a cup for leadership in the New England clean-up campaign. The cup must be won three times before it is permanently held. Much credit is given to the school children, the Boy Scouts, the fire, police and public works departments.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS MEET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Eleven institutions were represented at the National Conference on Instruction in Landscape Architecture which opened in Robinson Hall, Harvard University, on Saturday. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the progress of town planning and zoning, a paper on which will be read by Prof. J. S. Pray of Harvard University.

LIBRARIANS URGE LESS ARMAMENT

American Association Members Ask Congress to Act — Indorsement of Smith-Towner Educational Bill Reaffirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts — Resolutions urging upon the President of the United States and Congress the initiative movement leading to a reduction of armament at the earliest possible moment, were adopted at the final session of the annual convention of the American Library Association, which also asked individual members to request their congressmen for such action and record their replies.

The association reaffirmed "its indorsement of the Smith-Towner bill passed at the Asbury Park meeting, June 28, 1919," and urged upon the President of the United States and the members of Congress "the creation of a governmental division devoted to the stimulation of library activities in the United States." The association gave its indorsement of the plans for reclassification of the government civil service.

The movement for the establishment in Washington, District of Columbia, of a clearing house for "a more intelligent distribution of government information," which would result "in a great saving of money, through the saving of waste incident to present methods," was indorsed and it was voted that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the members of the Senate and House Committees having bills to this end in charge.

Another resolution of the association "welcomes the prospect, now seemingly assured, of a national archives building at Washington and hopes that it will serve also to increase the interest and sense of responsibility of the federal authorities in the preservation and useful administration of their archives located outside of Washington."

The association extended its greetings to the National Association of Book Publishers, expressing the hope that there may be much constructive cooperation between the two associations to the end that books may be put to the widest possible use throughout this country and Canada. Another resolution asked the executive board to consider the advisability of sending a representative to Washington "to urge such action as will enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants."

Exceptions were taken to a ruling of the United States Department of Labor that trained library assistants are to be classed as "skilled labor," the association protesting against any classification that places librarians "in any other rank than that of professional workers." It requests that the Department of Labor revise its classification.

Officers elected were: President, Azariah S. Root, librarian at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; first vice-president, Samuel H. Rank of Grand Rapids, Michigan; second vice-president, Claribel H. Barnett of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, District of Columbia; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois; executive board, Gratia A. Countryman of Minneapolis, Carl B. Roden of Chicago, George S. Goddard of Hartford, Connecticut; H. H. B. Meyer of the Congressional Library; trustee of endowment, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenæum.

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MR. ASQUITH FAVORS NEW VOTING SYSTEM

Liberal Leader Says Proportional Representation Assures That Result of Election Is in Proportion to the Votes Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"The House of Commons should not only be the mouthpiece of the country but its mirror, and the great drawback of the system under which we live, is, that the House of Commons, though a very vocal and articulate mouthpiece, often did not express, or expressed in an imperfect and indeed in a distorted form, the predominant opinion of the nation on whose behalf it professed to speak," said Mr. Asquith recently at a meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh in the chair. He spoke in support of the Proportional Representation Society.

The chairman, in his opening speech, said he had around him one of the most remarkable platforms it would be possible to collect in British public life. No other cause would collect so many people of such various opinions. Proportional representation, he said, was simply fair representation, because it secured that the result of an election must be in proportion to the votes recorded.

Slow Progress

The Lord Chancellor moved a resolution urging "as a measure of justice and as a means of strengthening the authority of representative institutions in the presence of grave social and economic problems," the introduction of the fundamental of proportional representation in parliamentary and local government elections. His lordship said that, having regard to the overwhelming strength of the argument to be used in favor of proportional representation and the pitiful quality of the arguments that were used against it, it was remarkable that progress had been so slow.

The reason why people had been content to continue in this law-abiding Anglo-Saxon community, he declared, was because they were satisfied that that which was called a majority was a majority, and therefore it was fundamental that the representative House should be the exact representation of the feeling in the constituencies. Some people argued that proportional representation would help the Labor Party. Some of those people, "not perhaps the brightest intellects in the party to which I have the honor to belong," added Lord Birkenhead, "think it would strengthen the Labor Party in the House of Commons if the principle of proportional representation were agreed to. I say, let it strengthen the Labor Party. I have never been afraid to meet any Englishman in the House of Commons or elsewhere."

Insult to the People

As a friend of representative institutions, continued the Lord Chancellor, he would far rather that men should have the strength in the country to which they were entitled, and should obtain their power and influence by regular and constitutional means than that there should be a feeling of injustice, and that men should seek that influence by irregular and unconstitutional means. It was an insult to the people of this country, he declared, to say that they alone were incapable of understanding and carrying out a system which was in operation in some form or other in almost every civilized country in Europe.

Mr. Asquith seconded the resolution. He was, he said, enjoying a unique experience. Never before had he seconded or supported any proposal by the Lord Chancellor. It was the first time he had ever spoken at a meeting on behalf of proportional representation, as he was obliged to confess that he was a comparatively late convert. But sometimes, he added, the testimony of the convert was more effective than that of the well-worn missionary.

After stating that the House of Commons but imperfectly expressed the national opinion, Mr. Asquith quoted the figures of the General Election of 1918, which he said were very striking. In the constituencies 5,500,000 votes were polled for the Coalition, whilst against them the votes polled were 4,100,000. Those 5,500,000 happy electors who voted for the Coalition obtained 428 seats, and the 4,100,000 who voted against it obtained 81 seats. Stating the same result in a still more striking way, Mr. Asquith said the number of votes per seat obtained by a successful Coalition candidate was 13,000, while the number of votes per seat obtained by a successful non-Coalition candidate was 51,000, so that every non-Coalition member returned in the House of Commons at that election represented nearly four times the voting strength of every Coalition member.

System Self-Condemned

It was an undisputed fact, Mr. Asquith continued, that the general election gave in Great Britain a majority of 414 seats to the Coalition, whereas, under a system of proportional representation, the result would have been approximately a majority of 114 seats. What, he demanded, was to be said about it? It did not matter for the purpose for which they were met there which party lost and which gained, but a system so illogical, so indefensible, and so dangerous in its results was a system which stood self-condemned and ought to be repudiated by men of all parties.

A body elected under the present system, he said, was much more apt to be at the disposal of the executive of the day than if they were what they ought to be—a real mirror and reflection of the prevailing opinions of the people. That was a real and not an imaginary danger, because an autocratic executive was a bad thing; but a much worse thing, he declared, was an executive which wore the mantle of democracy and which really wielded autocratic methods. With a non-representative House of Commons, the power of the executive for the moment was exaggerated in scale and scope, and was made capable of far-reaching innovations dangerous in the long run to public liberty and welfare, and which ought to be one of the first objects of a democratic country to render absolutely impossible.

Increasing Distrust Possible

Another danger, Mr. Asquith pointed out, was that if you got a House of Commons which was practically supreme in its law-making power, and also, if it was under the control of the executive of the day, practically impotent as a check upon executive excesses—if you got a body like that installed in power, you would have an increasing and a legitimate distrust on the part of the people of the country in its action or inaction. This would enormously strengthen one of the greatest dangers now threatening the democracies of the world—the demand for direct, as distinguished from parliamentary, action in public affairs.

Mrs. Philip Snowden said that in speaking in support of the movement for bringing about proportional representation, she was speaking as the representative of the Labor Party and at the express desire of Mr. Arthur Henderson. The Labor movement in all its branches had declared its belief in the fundamental of proportional representation. By making Parliament a really representative institution, they would gain the confidence of the people of the land. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

SIR A. RICKARD'S NOTE OF WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—At the official opening of the new premises of the Millions Club, addressing a large and representative gathering, Sir Arthur Rickard, who presided, said, in reference to the necessity for some stabilizing influence at the present juncture, that there was in progress a campaign of misrepresentation and untruthfulness, which was a serious danger to the community. The extremists did not represent the true views of the great bulk of the working people. The One Big Union seemed to him to mean, the one big revolution.

"It is up to us in this community," added the speaker with emphasis, "to devote our attention to what is occurring about us. Many people are treating it lightly, but in my view it is a grave and serious menace to the future of this country. These extremists are scrapping all patriotic sentiment. They pooh-pooh patriotism and all those ideals such as we put forward, and, generally, they are up against our soldiers. I am speaking only of the extremists, but they are leading a certain section with them all the time, while the other section are so intensively loyal to their unions that they can easily be led by the rest, and it is then a case of lions being led by asses. It is up to us to raise a note of warning as to what is going on around us, for I believe the bulk of the workers, when the danger is pointed out to them, will respond to sane and common sense counsel. Why, also, should we not speak openly about men of our own class, who are not recognizing their responsibilities, civic or otherwise, and who, by their selfishness, are making these dangers so much more apparent and pressing? It is that spirit of selfishness that leads to a lot of extremism which we see about us."

Sir Arthur proposed profit-sharing as a means of bringing the two classes together. It had worked well in two associations with which he was connected. Speaking of immigration, he admitted that some of those brought out in the past had been misfits. But Australians would stultify themselves if, while preaching a white Australia, they failed to encourage the immigration of a suitable class of their own countrymen.

Archbishop Wright (Anglican), proposing the toast, "Success to the Millions Club," stressed the importance of encouraging settlement on the land. Of the white population of the British Empire, numbering 68,000,000, he said, only 13,000,000 were on the land, whereas of the population of Germany —56,000,000—21,000,000 were employed in agriculture.

SPLIT IN LABOR POLITICS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania — Tasmanian Labor politics have reached an interesting stage. The split between the moderates and the extremists, or "direct actionists," is complete. The moderates, who differ very little from the Liberals or Nationalists, are in the ascendancy, but the remarkable thing is that the accredited leader of the political Labor Party, who is leader of the opposition in the state House of Assembly, is an extremist.

Politically it is frankly admitted that Labor is making little or no headway in Tasmania, and the organization is described as being bankrupt of enthusiasm. Meeting after meeting has been called and lapsed for want of a quorum. The direct actionist has been warned off the Labor lawn. While this is so, men of extreme views continue to come from the larger cities of Australia and endeavor to stir up industrial strife. So far they have not succeeded, but they are a continual menace to peace.

ON LOCATION FOR THE MOVIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The perversity of nature had certainly been at its whimsical limit, for not a ray of sunshine had shown for nearly a week. In one hotel two stars sat and stared out the window at drenched pavements, searched the strip of sky over the river for even a faint promise of clearing. In another hotel a director stamped about the lobby, telephoned the weather bureau, bought all the papers in the hope of finding one little intimation of a change in the weather in some paper which disagreed by instinct with the others of the city and which might be right. He glowered at the telegraph girl every time he scrawled across a blank "Another terrible day," and sent it off to the Big Powers in the Home Office.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The longshoremen exchanged incredulous comments on "movie folk" as the company went down the gangplank

Then one morning the sun popped out. To be sure, it doubtless actually rose as leisurely and as marvelously as always, but after you have fumed through eight days of rain and the ninth you wake up and find sunlight streaming through the windows, it is likely to seem as though it just popped. Instantly life took on a new hue. The telegraph girl got a cheerful grin instead of a stony glare, as she frisked a pencil across the dashing message, "Begin work this morning." The girl at the news stand sold only one paper to the director. That satisfied him. There were 87 telephone calls from Suite 459 to summon camera men, extras, character men and women, helpers of all sorts from their less pretentious hotels, and every message which went trotting over the wires ended the same way. "On the wharf at 8:30 sharp. This day we work." We certainly did.

It was a company of moving picture people going on what is termed "location" which merely means going out to take scenes which cannot be taken within the vaulted interior of a studio and must be taken against their natural background. I daresay that within a couple of months or so you will see the picture which was being made advertised and, because there is a nice Irishman with quizzical blue eyes whom you like, playing the major part in it, you'll go. But you wouldn't believe all that went to make up that perfection of detail and you'll only dimly comprehend when you have read what I observed.

I was one of the people of the 87 telephoned to and told to be at the wharf at 8:30 sharp. With the aid of some one who administered breakfast to me, as you might say, distinctly on the run, and the grinning aid of a French boy whom I know and who, since he got out of the French army and came to America, has driven a taxi-cab in a way to put to shame the less artistic American taxi-driver, I arrived at the wharf at 8:30 sharp. I felt like coal must feel after it is let through the slot at the back of a coal team and rattles down to the black-diamond pile in the cellar. However, there were other things much more important than the way I felt. . . .

Dipping gently on the green water which looked so innocent after it had rollicked and made itself impossible for days was a hulking schooner. It had five masts and otherwise nothing but one patch of brilliantly shining brass to commend it to one's interest. It was grimy and gross. Perhaps when the sails were unfurled it might have been more nearly beautiful, but I did not see it with the sails other than rolled tight, so I do not know.

The long shed of the wharf echoed because a stream of limousines was rattling over the slightly loose boards in the floor and, arriving at a patch of light which meant the doorway leading out to the gangplank, discharging loads of somewhat startling-looking passengers. Some had very yellow faces out of which peered eyes somewhat reminiscent of holes I've seen burnt in blankets. Others had clownish patches of color against cheek-bones, and strange garb. There was the buzz of conversation and everyone looked in excellent humor. Everyone was busy proving what a bore it is to be idle and have nothing to do, and how wonderful it is to be busy. Work, after eight days of rain!

My French boy scrambled down from his seat and opened the door. He grinned widely at me and said, "We have—how you say—made heem, n'est-ce pas?" I agreed that we had indeed and he went away, with a squawk of brakes and a promise to pick me up at the end of the day.

I have frequently seen pathetic inquiries from little Main Street girls in which they wish to know what the prime requisite is for success in the movies. I should say, if I were answering them, that it was patience. No matter how stern the orders seem to be that every one shall report for duty at a certain time and be ready to work at once and keep working until the job is finished, there seems no way of getting on without the interminable waits, while some one adjusts a minute part of a camera, or the glow of the sunshine becomes softened by a closer cloud, or some point of discussion between scenario expert and director is wrangled over and settled, more or less amicably, but at least sufficiently to permit going ahead.

Down somewhere in the depths of the ugly boat chains were rattled. Grimy persons in dull blue overalls thrust tousled heads out of little windows and exchanged cryptic remarks, which evidently referred to the mechanisms of the boat. Quite gravely a group of longshoremen exchanged incredulous comments on "movie folk." It was an event for them, this boat, hired by a big moving-picture corporation at a fabulous price a day, which they knew, tied up day after day at the wharf, and useless because of weather conditions. Men of the sea, accustomed to the pranks of the sea and accustomed, likewise, to continuing their work in spite of weather conditions, evidently had quite a time of it understanding why a little thing like gentle, persistent rain and not much wind could keep anyone from business that was worth attending to at all! "Rain or shine" was their slogan, and that was good enough for anyone, according to them! "But movie folks—I 'spect they air queer—"

A director arrived, stepping leisurely from a glistening car. He smiled. It was as the smile of a king upon faithful subjects. He bent his head in gracious acknowledgment of their presence, and they all knew what would happen if his vigilant eye missed any hapless being who should be there. Following him stepped a pert young woman tricked out in the last word of fashion and with her arms laden with a brief case and two imposing books of manuscript—his scenario woman.

The Irishman whom you like arrived, muffled up to the cheerful blue eyes in a woolly coat. He was the most human person of the lot, but then—he says himself that he always has a good time everywhere—except when it is the eighth day of rain. This was the ninth day, and the sun was shining. His leading woman, in fact, followed him, smiling very sweetly and clutching under her arm a copy of "Moon Calf." "There has been nothing to do but read in this rain—and I have built up a library while I've been waiting . . . ," she said.

A hoarse voice yelled something. Men in overalls began to scurry about the decks. A bell chimed somewhere. A little launch puffed petulantly out from a pier opposite the wharf, its whistle wailed derisively and it puttered away into the heart of the sun. Two or three of the longshoremen carried on an ingratiating discussion with a group of extras clustered near the low railing. The point raised seemed to be whether there was any chance of their shipping on too as extras "jest fer th' fun av it," and a negative reply led to a disappointment which evidenced itself in a sort of sour grape derision. "Aw well—what kind av a life is that fer a strong bye anyhow—movin' pitchers—huh!"

Two camera men came aboard, trundling their slenderly spiked magical boxes with great care. Another followed with an emergency camera evidently packed away in its box. They squinted earnestly at the sun as if to say, "Come now—tell us—are you going to stay out or aren't you?" The director ranged about, speaking a word here and there, pointing an imperious finger at a defect in make-up, stopping a moment to glaze critically at the saffron complexion of an extremely pugilistic-looking gentleman clad in flannels and a huge sweater which made his huge frame look twice as big. The face was a fascinating Norse study and the gentleman rejoices in the cast of the picture in the somewhat further illuminating name of "All-hands-and-feet."

A white plume of steam shot from an exhaust pipe with a sharp hiss and the boat began to bump softly against the pier and to encourage, by its slightly erratic movement, a general bracing of muscles. Suddenly a violent shout went up.

"Where is the lunch? We can't go without lunch on board! Quick! Some one telephone. Find that lunch!"

You see when a company goes out on a boat for all day to make moving picture scenes away from the restaurant conveniences of the city, no chances are taken on a lunchless day! Some restaurant in town had been commanded to deliver hampers of sandwiches and other things to the boat at 8:15 to make it sure. The hampers had not arrived. Mad telephoning. Exasperation. Threats. Wails. Some one producing an unimposing two-pound box of candy. The chatter and stamp of feet over the gangplank. The planks in the wharf floor rattling furiously and—the arrival of the hampers! Prodigious sighs of relief.

It was just a day when pictures were to be taken a little off shore and of the boat coming up to the wharf. But, as I have said, any number of things are likely to come up which retard work and there might be no chance whatever to go ashore and up into the city before night. So it would have been quite impossible to start without those hampers of food. However, they were there and everything was serene. The captain of the boat was called into consultation with the director and his assistant and given his orders. He stared gravely and chewed on a bit of a splinter. His boat was usually used for more serious business than the making of a few pictures and he didn't look as if he approved. He took his orders with no show of enthusiasm and looked as if he were calling on heaven to witness that he was a peaceable man who did not quarrel with duty however strange it might be.

The gangplank was hauled in, bumping and squeaking. The knot of longshoremen grinned among themselves and flung jibes at members of the crew. A sprightly, wire-haired dog frisked about and barked in a shrill treble and the Irishman called to it, as he would to a child, "You can come next time."

We were off. And then business began, with the nosing about of the boat, the jingling of the things in the depths of a boat which no one but a sea-going person ever understands enough to describe. The director became a stern-voiced man of business.

The young woman with the brief case and books seated herself briskly on a coil of thick rope, flicked over her pages of manuscript, found a fat black pencil among her belongings somewhere, dropped every sign of personality and became a machine.

The two camera men set up their tripods with the elaborate black boxes on them and adjusted cranks and things. The director strode about singling out from the crowd of extras gathered in the background those he wanted. He rapped out a single sharp word at two sailors who were whiling away the time and working off irrepressible spirits with whistling an intricate fox-trot, suiting the step to the tune. They grinned like two small boys who could not possibly be put down.

Hour after hour the work went on. Rehearsing, "shooting," as the word has it for actually taking the pictures, discussing and doing over what does not give promise of being right, rehearsing again, shooting some more. All the time the boat moved gently over the face of the harbor to a far outpost marked by the gleaming shaft of a lighthouse. Long pauses for the debates which take place a hundred times during the filming of a story, over the difference of opinion as to the manner of treatment of a certain situation. There was no definite luncheon time. The hampers were there. When people became hungry they helped themselves. All, apparently, just hoping that the supply of food would hold out until the tremendous sunny-day energy of the director gave out and he said, "All right—that's all for today."

ORIGIN OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SHOWN

Meeting of Premiers in London Serves as a Reminder of the Empire Parliamentary Association, From Which It Sprang

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The imperial conference is a reminder, if reminder were needed, of the existence of that imposing parliamentary organization known as the Empire Parliamentary Association.

So useful, almost essential, has this body become to British legislation all over the world that it is difficult to believe that it was only inaugurated in the year 1911. The occasion was a notable one, and the formation of the organization arose directly out of the historic meeting between members of the home Parliament and their guests from the parliaments of the dominions, which took place at the coronation of His Majesty, King George V, in the year mentioned.

The joint committee of members of the Lords and Commons who entertained the overseas representatives at the coronation issued an official account of the visit, in which the following significant passage occurred: "For the first time in history, representatives were chosen from the parliaments of the self-governing dominions to represent them in London so that members of the United Kingdom Parliament and of the parliaments overseas met together on a basis of absolute equality, at the center of the Empire, to do honor to their common Sovereign."

First Advanced in 1910

It was Mr. (now Lieut.-Col.) L. S. Amery, who first publicly expressed the plan, for in June, 1910, he said, "Why should not the coronation be made the occasion for calling together representatives of all the free parliaments of the Empire to attend the formal inauguration of a reign destined, we believe, to be of such momentous significance for the whole future of the Empire? Why should not the King's 'faithful Commons' from each part of the Empire meet in grand assembly to do honor to his crowning?"

It was on June 28, 1911, that representatives from the overseas parliaments assembled at the House of Commons to meet representatives of the Mother of Parliaments. Mr. Hayes Fisher was the chairman, and he presented a memorandum in which it was stated that it was felt by many of various shades of political thought, amongst those who had actively been concerned in promoting the success of the visit of the representatives of the dominions parliaments, that, with a view of promoting imperial unity, this visit should be utilized to establish some permanent machinery to provide more ready exchange of information, and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the component parts of the Empire.

On Non-Party Lines

It was put forward that an organization should be started upon strictly non-party lines, having a branch in each parliament of the Empire, for the purpose of providing introductions and hospitality in any self-governing country of the Empire for members visiting from other countries, and also providing for travel facilities, special information, parliamentary privileges, meetings amongst members of Parliament for the discussion of matters of mutual interest, and general machinery enabling parliamentarians both to hold more constant intercourse by visiting other portions of the Empire with a minimum of expense, and also to obtain the maximum of useful information they might require to collect at the time at their disposal.

From this memorandum sprang the Empire Parliamentary Association, and in August, 1911, the organization of the United Kingdom branch was begun. It was agreed that the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker should be ex officio presidents of the branch, and that the Prime Minister, colonial secretaries, and former colonial secretaries be elected vice-presidents.

In March, 1912, a definite step forward was taken when the home branch secured headquarters in Westminster, in order to provide a center for overseas members to meet and to obtain their privileges as members of the association. Greatly prized amongst these privileges are the facilities for the use of the special gallery, members' lobby, the dining and smoking rooms, and the famous terrace of the House of Commons. Members of Parliament from all parts of the Empire are thus enabled not only to meet and exchange views with home parliamentarians, but also with each other.

Semi-Official Character

At the inauguration of the association it was intended to hold in London an annual banquet, and at the first of these functions, on July 16, 1912, Sir Robert L. Borden (then Mr. Borden), Prime Minister of Canada, spoke. His words, judged in the light of subsequent history, had a prophetic ring, for he said: "The next 10 or 20 years will be critical in the history of this Empire; they may even be decisive of its future. May it be granted that whether we be of these mother islands, or of the great dominions beyond the seas, we may so bear ourselves that the future shall not hold to our lips the chalice of vain regret for opportunity neglected and lost."

The war prevented these functions being held in 1914 and 1915. Other opportunities have, however, been given to visiting overseas legislators to address home members of Parliament in the Harcourt room of the House of Commons on the problems of their own states; and these meetings, held under the auspices of the association, are now almost looked upon as a platform for dominions politicians to present their view to the members of the imperial Parliament.

The semi-official status of the association has been demonstrated by the action of the King in granting permission for the Royal Arms to be used on their documents. Since the inception of this essentially imperial organization, its scope and activities have increased to a great extent, and now embrace such functions as the arranging of inter-parliamentary visits, the publication of the Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, and the issue of monthly reports on foreign affairs to all the members of the association.

LARGE LUMBER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington — May shipments of lumber from this port reached the mark of 4,700,000 feet, 200,000 in excess of April. The shipments were consigned to China, Japan, Manila, Hawaii, Peru, the Atlantic coast and California, and consisted mostly of fir. Six hundred tons of box shooks went to Hawaii. The biggest ship that ever loaded here, the Protesilaus, of the Blue Funnel line, capable of carrying 7,000,000 feet, took on 600,000 feet for Manila. Also 1,150,000 were loaded on a schooner for Hawaii but did not sail until June 1.

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RADICAL CHANGES IN MODERN TANGIER

Once Delightful "Stop-Over" for Tourists in Morocco, Tangier, as Controlled by Spain and France Attracts Very Few

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco—Such as remember well the Tangier of 10 or 15 years ago might experience a little sadness and make much reflection on international politics when they visit it again in these very different times, Tangier now having not merely the blessing, if it be so, of one power to rule over it, but many. This Tangier, once so bright and brisk, one of the most delightful places for a traveler east or south to put in at for a day, is now such as few care to linger at. The hotels are seldom nearly full, even though they are good and reasonable.

People who here may for the first time set feet on soil of Africa and are offered enough to occupy their attention for a week or more, sheer off again at the first good chance, and seem relieved at moving toward Cadiz or Algeciras, or dipping south to French Morocco, or east to the Spanish zone—something definite and real instead of this other quantity that appears so negative in most respects—thanks to the powers. Thus, for example, for years there has been talk about the new harbor works that are so much needed, but they will not materialize in Tangerian international days. The plage or playa grande—one should always be particular to state everything in French or Spanish unless openly partisan and caring nothing for national susceptibilities on the one hand, or diplomatic punctiliousness on the other—on the harbor front had once an efficient, a busy, and even a handsome look about it, but now it bears a dilapidated appearance, seeming as if deserted by all who had respected it, and that none now had use for it. It stands much in want of the attention of carpenters and coats of paint. One refers to the buildings at the back and not to seats on the front of which there are none.

Occasionally the playa awakens to life when two Berber boys, each with an ass, come to violent dispute and nearly fall to fighting, this being the most frequent occurrence, but save for such incidents and the continual shouting of "Balek!" by way of warning by the donkey boys—a cry more nearly resembling the gobble of a turkey than any other sound—there is no animation on this playa.

Advantages as "Pleasure Place"

Yet the climate is so good, the sands away on one side so pleasant, the surrounding country and the features of the old Moorish city and its life so interesting that a general belief exists that the place could be made to pay its expenses and much besides for dividends for everybody if it were merely but properly run as a high-class pleasure resort, as which it would have advantages over nearly all, and its strong business interests as well.

Interests of many kinds need to be most careful in Tangier lest improperly any special favoritism should be shown toward either French or Spanish—unless, of course, one is French or Spanish and makes it one's business to be aggressive in the matter. The position of the English, Belgian and Italian consuls is delicate and difficult, and they are regarded as the most perfect masters of discretion at present in exercise in the diplomatic world. Everything they say or do must be capable of being taken two ways if either the French or Spanish are concerned in it, and at the same time it should be taken neither way. There are tales of public and semi-public dinners at which extraordinary ingenuity has been exercised to the end that France and Spain might very literally both have a finger in the pie, since pie there had to be. Velásquez and Racine being both turned down as suggested names for a new street, for the obvious reason, Shakespeare was nearly adopted as being quite neutral, until it occurred to some that perhaps England—who always did covet everything, so they say—might be playing the same pretty game.

Governments Suspicious

The simplest offices and most essential duties are sometimes left undone by governments for fear that if they were performed offense might be given to either France or Spain. The niceties of international administration must be very carefully attended. As all know, each interested nation has its own post office, and in the great days before the war it was possible to regard such nation as being very much at hand and to write letters to people thereof in their own country stamped at a penny, 10 centimes or 10 centimos at a time. The British, Spanish and German post offices used to be all bunched together in a corner of the Little Zoco, but the French preferred to be elsewhere and were established behind the Great Mosque. Now, of course, there is no further use for the German post office.

There are the French and Spanish quarters where the money of the respective countries is most popular and almost insisted upon, though almost any sort of money is good enough for this international land. But in this matter the French, in appearance at all events, are obviously at a disadvantage, for while the most ragged and dirty bits of paper are current for the smallest sums and French silver is really extinct, the Spanish silver dollars and pesetas still flaunt themselves and there is no Spanish paper money for less than 25 pesetas. These are facts that have some influence. When changing from Spanish to French, it is difficult to get anything like the proper rate of exchange which, of course, is heavily against the French.

French Propagandists Rife

In different ways the French and the Spanish, so jealous of each other, each so eager for exclusive possession of Tangier and each apparently less concerned to make great concessions to the world in general in return for the gift than was the case two or three years back—we hear less of them now—contrive in various ways to exert their own propaganda. At this game the French are infinitely superior to the Spanish; they are cultivating their propaganda systems to the very finest art, miss no point but make many that seem to have arisen from nothing or next to it. They have good agents at work. The Spanish on the other hand are thoroughly dull, and seem content in this matter to growl. They know nothing of propaganda, and it is their own fault that the world in general knows much less of the good they do than it ought, while the French see to it that said world is duly and expeditiously informed of all the bad.

Rivalry has at times been keen in the matter of schools, each side claiming to have done something specially beneficial in the promotion of education. The French have pushed this subject well; but, for all that, the Jewish children seem to make the best impression locally for their enlightenment. The French are particularly enterprising in the matter of exerting every possible advantage from the employment of their language. In this the Spanish at the outset have a considerable advantage, which the French endeavor to neutralize. On the walls in many of the public places are printed announcements in French as follows: "French is the universal language. You may learn it free at the Foyer Français." This is regarded as quite clever of the French.

Market Day in the Zoco

Amid it all something, but less than once, of the picturesqueness of old Tangier remains. Twice a week there is still that strange, native, noisy mixture crowding and pushing in the Big Zoco, on the market days. In a corner of the zoco a couple of men standing by each other, with a ring of watchers round them, give play to some sort of long and monotonous dialogue, each making a big speech or series of speeches in turn, this being the nearest approach of these people of the zoco to some form of theatrical entertainment. Not far away are cinemas, but those who spend these days in the zoco prefer this other, the real and original kind of thing.

But the best of these scenes is that of the tale-teller, a venerable white-bearded fellow of looks benign, who is squat upon the ground and has an orderly and attentive audience before him, seated in two or three small rows with the rest standing all around. Gently, tranquilly, suavely, the tale-teller, his mellow voice rising and falling, something of wonder and the marvelous suggested in it always, spins rare stories of ancient Araby, and the brave deeds performed then. His hearers listen acutely, they smile at an interval when the tale-teller, who is something of a humorist, too, makes a little jest from circumstance. The most intelligent, the better class of all the people of the zoco listen to these tales. They stir them more mightily than do the pictures outside the cinemas of rare exploits on prairies and marvelous rescues performed by heroes when faced by dire dilemma. They do not believe the cinemas and they believe the tale-tellers. They forget the new civilization and the powers greeting it, they are back in Araby, with their ancestors the great.

And outside the zoco the powers continue with their play of perplexity and neglect, and Tangier languishes the more.

CAPE TOWN STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—After a strike which lasted nearly eight weeks a settlement has now been reached in the dispute between the cabinet makers and the employers. The employees met to discuss the revised terms of reference, which were the establishment of a 48-hour week and no piecework. Reduction of wages as follows: On wages up to and including £3 3s. per week, no reduction; on wages from £3 3s. up to and including £5 per week, a 5 per cent reduction; on wages from £5 up to and including £6 per week, 7½ per cent; while on wages from £6 up a 10 per cent reduction was placed. All previous agreements were to be deemed null and void, provided that future arrangements were arrived at after discussion with the union. Delegates from each side were to be given power to conclude a settlement. After an all-day sitting the employees decided to accept the basis of a 5 per cent reduction of wages all round. These terms have been mutually ratified and the dispute is now over. The men have resumed work.

RIGHTS OF INDIA'S EMIGRANTS PRESSED

Newly Empowered Native Representatives Demand Equal Rating of Their Brethren and Whites in East Africa

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The imperial conference now being held in London differs from all its predecessors, even from those held during the war, in the fact that India has now a very real measure of self-government. Her representatives can therefore speak with greater authority than ever before. As has been mentioned before to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, with the growth of greater political self-consciousness in India, few questions have aroused more feeling than what is considered the unfair treatment applied to Indians in the self-governing dominions and in the crown colonies administered by the Colonial Office. This treatment is felt to be contradictory to the ideals under which the British Empire has been inspired in the past, and under which it has flourished greatly.

There are two classes of cases calling for treatment: (1) the self-governing dominions; (2) The crown colonies. As regards the former, few Indians dispute that the dominions should have complete control over their own populations, but this very power should in consequence of its completeness be exercised with the greatest discrimination. The problem is most acute in South Africa. If immigration of Indians is invited, it is the duty of the Dominion to insure that Indians as fellow subjects of the Empire are placed on terms of equality with the rest of the population. Failing that, repatriation is the fairest course. In the Province of Natal there are no less than 135,000 Indians, of whom an enormous percentage were born in the colony, the domicile in many cases extending back to four generations.

A Difficult Question

The subject was recently detailed in the Union House of Assembly, and Mr. Duncan, one of the ministers, was eminently fair in his references and thoroughly appreciated the standpoint of the Indian Government as voiced by successive viceroys. The veteran Cape politician, Mr. Memnian, alluded to India's status as a member of the League of Nations.

None the less this question of the Indian's status outside India is one of the most thorny awaiting settlement. The greatest difficulty occurs in some of the territory administered under the Colonial Office, and nowhere more so than in East Africa. The former British East African Protectorate, now known as the Venya colony, Uganda and Tanganyika, the former German East Africa, now administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations, constitute what may be called the East African problem. For many years the Government of India has adopted a strongly national attitude on this question, and its attitude goes back to a time when the government was almost entirely British in its personnel. Lord Harding, who preceded Lord Chelmsford, was never outspoken.

Changes in Cape Regulations

In Kenya Colony important constitutional changes have recently taken place which gravely affect the Indian settler. Owing to a lapse on the part of the Colonial Office in London, the Government of India had no opportunity of putting forward its objections until the changes had been carried out. In Uganda, still under the direct administration of a governor, Indians are subject to fewer disabilities than in Kenya Colony, where a form of representative government has been established on the basis of manhood suffrage to the exclusion of Indians. Justifiable indignation is felt at this very unfair discrimination, coupled with a fear that in time the discrimination may be extended to Uganda.

For the majority of Indians settling in East Africa the opinion is held that manhood suffrage on the same scale as applied to the European community would be inapplicable; but it is felt it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise a reasonable property qualification which would bring in the best Indians. As it is, Indians, whatever their status, have to be content with nominated representatives, numerically greatly below the proportional strength of their community, while the Europeans are endowed with manhood suffrage.

Minority Powerless

It may also be added that the small minority of nominated Indian representatives is powerless to improve the conditions of sanitation, and so forth, of the quarter in which the Indians congregate. The European majority does not do its duty and the policy adopted by the Colonial Office, under the ægis of Lord Milner, in favoring racial segregation in Nairobi, has met with strong opposition from Indians, and the Government of India.

At one time, in consideration of their services in conquering East Africa, Indians thought of making an application in favor of reserving the country for Indian colonization. The idea met with influential support but was abandoned for the claim that Indians should share equal rights and responsibilities with their other fellow subjects of the King. In this lies the whole crux; in this consists the sole Indian claim. Yet in a territory where the last word directly rests with the Colonial Office great and racial bias continues to be shown in the sale of land and township stands to Indians.

Distinctions Will Disappear

This is not to say that there is not much to be said for the European settler. There is, and for the white civilization against a civilization of another color, and at present of a lower standard of economic comfort. But these distinctions will disappear in time and it is the aim of British administration to raise Indian civilization—far and away the highest type of colored civilization in the Empire—to an equality with the white self-governing dominions.

The aim is not yet reached in Africa. All parties have their rights, and in pressing those of India, without detriment to those of other communities, the Government of India has the backing of all patriots in India, European or Indian.

PRICE-FIXING OPPOSED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A deputation comprising representatives of the Primary Producers Union and of the butter-pool committee, asked Mr. Dooley, the acting Premier of New South Wales, to abolish price-fixing in relation to butter and other dairy products. They pointed out that owing to fluctuations in the seasons and in the cost of fodder, it was impossible to fix the price fairly for any length of time. The world's parity should be the determining factor.

Mr. Dooley said that price-fixing was the corollary of the fixing of wages by the industrial tribunals, and was intended to protect the public from exploitation by greedy traders. Costs of distribution, especially in the case of milk, were heavier than they should be, and the government had authorized Mr. Dunn, Minister for Agriculture, to go into the whole question of marketing dairy produce. He could give no hope that price-fixing would be abandoned.

In view of the great fluctuations in the price and keeping qualities of potatoes, Judge Beeby has announced that it is no longer possible to regulate their price and the market for them will henceforth be free.

PROHIBITION IDEAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—At a recent Dutch Reformed Church conference attended by delegates from 77 towns a resolution was passed accepting total prohibition as the ideal for South Africa. As a means toward obtaining this, the conference gave its support to the People's Direct Veto Bill, which is expected to come before Parliament toward the close of the session.

A further resolution was adopted that the Administrator of the Transvaal be approached with a view to instituting temperance hygiene instruction in the schools in the Transvaal. The conference decided on holding meetings in different towns in the Transvaal to obtain popular support for the People's Direct Veto Bill. The conference also decided to send a deputy to the United States to investigate conditions prevailing there, more particularly in California, in regard to the effect of prohibition on wine farmers.

STATUS OF THE JEW IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Dr. Haden Guest Says Jewish Problem Is European One and Should Not Be Treated as Merely Concerning the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"When you get to Berlin you will see Jews everywhere," Dr. L. Haden Guest was informed by a German friend, at the commencement of his recent tour in Germany, Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia. Though this statement is a distinct exaggeration, Dr. Guest affirms in the Jewish Chronicle, yet the number of Jews occupying important and conspicuous positions in art, journalism and politics, not to speak of commercial life and ordinary society, is certainly striking.

Another point which is also remarkable is the number of anti-Semitic indications. One obvious effect of the revolution is said to be the disappearance of the ordered regimental precision of German life. Now anti-Jewish speeches can be heard in the streets, and swastikas can be chalked on the doors of Jewish houses, without fear of interference from the police. Owing to the removal of this rigidity, manifestations of anti-Semitism are now in evidence which before were suppressed. The antagonism is not increased—it is only more obvious. Alongside this, however, there appears to have developed a slight democratization of society in general, which has directly benefited the Jew.

Jews End the Revolution

More than one person in Germany expressed to Dr. Haden Guest his feeling that the Jews were taking an unfair share in public affairs. The attitude of a number of Jewish journalists during the war was also resented, as many of them were severe critics of the government. The fact that Jews took an active part in the revolution is objected to and they are further condemned as profiteers. The underlying factors, however, which accentuate the expression of anti-Semitism at present are said to be, firstly, the general intensification of race-feeling through the war, and, secondly, the condition of depression produced through defeat and the terms of peace.

From Germany Dr. Haden Guest crossed into Poland, where Jews are frequently referred to in conversation, and generally as a difficulty to be considered. While assault and insult have practically disappeared, the strong feeling of difference between Jew and Gentile persists. To be a Jew in Poland is to be very severely handicapped. There is no Jew taking part in the government; there are few Jewish officers in the army; the press is said to have an anti-Semitic bias and it is not long since appeals appeared addressed to Polish "patriotism" urging Poles not to trade with Jews.

Sympathy With Bolsheviki

The proportion of Jews in Warsaw was given to Dr. Guest as one-third of the population, and in other places it was said to be much higher. Many of the Jews are from Russia and are suspected of sympathy with the Bolsheviki. In the development of the new national life of Poland the Jew has little place and the problem of the Hebrew race in the new republic is being partly solved by emigration to America. This is at present going on at a rapid rate. When relations with Russia become normal the solution may be helped by a return of some Jews to Russia and by the employment of more in the small factories which used to engage in the manufacture of goods for export to Russia and which have now ceased work owing to the war. It is claimed, however, by Dr. Guest that the Jewish problem is a European one, and should be treated as such and not as that of several contesting states.

In Tzecho-Slovakia the Jewish situation is different from that in Poland. Difficulties with the Poles, or with the Magyars or with the Germans, are often spoken of, but one does not hear of trouble with the Jews. In the Bohemian part of the country the Jewish question is absorbed by the German. The nationalist German is often a Jew and dealt with as a nationalist German, but there are Tzech Jews who are regarded as Tzechs. In Slovakia the Jewish question is absorbed in the Hungarian question, most Jews being originally of Hungarian nationality; and there are practically no Slovak Jews, Slovak national feeling being a peasant culture in which but few Jews at present take part.

Policy of Government

The Jewish question in Tzecho-Slovakia is far less important and far less conspicuous than the German, Magyar or Polish question, and as the policy of the government is one of consistent racial and national toleration Dr. Haden Guest sees ground for hope that there will not be more of a Jewish question in the new Republic than there is in England. Tzecho-Slovakia is composed of a number of elements of diverse character. Bohemia, so long under Austrian influence, has a high general standard of education and there the Jew is inconspicuous.

In Slovakia it is different. The bulk of the people are backward and uneducated, a peasant class providing only 2 per cent of the intelligence of the country. All kinds of directing and technical work are for practical purposes in non-Slovak hands, and at present are being carried out by Hungarians, Hungarian-Jews, Germans or Tzechs. The awakened national Slovak spirit is endeavoring to change this, but it does not attempt to exclude the Jew from developing the national spirit. The lowest proportion of Jews in any province of Slovakia is 2.3 per cent.

LOWER 'PHONE RATE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The 10 per cent reduction in telephone rates ordered by the Public Service Commission, to become effective July 1, is not sufficient, according to John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, who says that the city will continue its fight to eliminate the entire 20 per cent which was added to the bills on April 1.

A statement filed with the commission by a taxpayer shows that the annual increase under the 20 per cent would be $14,249,656, rather than the company's estimate of $11,000,000.

HOLIDAY IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The centenary of Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, soldier, statesman and author, who, as President, guided Argentina through a critical war period while Abraham Lincoln was confronting a similar problem in the United States, was celebrated on Saturday. Patriotic societies, schools and other organizations held exercises. Coincidentally, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. William Rawson, staunch supporter of General Mitre and a member of his cabinet, was also celebrated. The day was a public holiday throughout Argentina.

ALIEN QUOTAS EXCEEDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A total of 22,240 immigrants admitted during June, against a permitted maximum of 27,298, was shown in figures published by the Immigration Bureau. Those in excess of June quotas from their respective countries, and to be charged to the next fiscal year's quotas, are: Italy, 2149; Poland, 1950; Tzecho Slovakia, 1011; Jugo Slavia, 705; Rumania, 665; Hungary, 527; Portugal, 511, with smaller numbers from various other countries.

LADY HENRY BENTINCK DESIGNING FURNITURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A pretty little shop has just been opened in London within a few minutes of Piccadilly Circus, by Lady Henry Bentinck, a daughter of the Countess of Bective.

"Our specialty is hand-made furniture," said Lady Henry to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently paid a visit to this establishment. "We have our workrooms miles away on the canal, where original designs are carried out. The work-people are especially selected for skill, for every bit of the work is done by hand. Many of the designs are my own, and my partner is particularly clever at these beautiful floral patterns which, as you see, require great delicacy of touch. We hope that people will bring their own ideas to us, and we will carry them out. A scrap of brocade, a piece of wall-paper is enough; furniture will be made exactly to tone in with the scheme of color, whatever it is. I think I may say I have a special eye for color."

The shop is severely simple in decoration in order to show off the schemes of coloring and design. Some of the smaller articles, such as book-stands, corner cupboards and frames for mirrors, are exquisite; any particular article will be reproduced to the exact shade of color desired; this should specially appeal to those to whom harmonious surroundings mean so much.

The visit to the light and airy "factory," where Lady Henry is generally to be found, was very interesting; here are no buzzing saws nor noisy machinery. Each worker seemed to be working with special love and interest upon his particular piece, while some of the hand-painting was of extraordinary delicacy and exactitude.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The British Empire

This does not sound interesting, and yet it means something to millions of children, and a great deal to their parents. They all live in the British Empire, which is, as you know, scattered all over the world, so that the roads to and from each separate part are on the sea. Because of this its great divisions, Canada, Australasia, and South Africa govern themselves. The reason is that they want to remain in it, and that is the great difference between it and all the empires of the past. It stands not for conquest, but for liberty. Its many peoples are not held in it by the fleets and armies of England but of their own free will. This is just as true of the French in Canada and the Dutch in South Africa as it is of the oversea British. It is also true of the many native races who live under the Union Jack. In India alone there are at least 40. Then there are Negroes in the West Indies and West Africa, Egyptians, Sudanese, Chinese, Arabs, and scores of others. In the first place they were conquered. Then they found that British rule meant good order, justice, and fair play. It also meant that they could speak their own language, worship in their own temples, and keep their own customs.

From trust in the Empire they began to learn the ideas which make it what it is. In it they found that they could do as they pleased as long as they did not interfere with the liberty and convenience of others. They found, also, that they could take a part in their own government, as the British always left as much power as possible in the hands of the natives themselves. But the most important lesson of all they learned was that the greatest force in an Anglo-Saxon community rests, not in army or police, in guns or rifles, but in public opinion, that is to say, in what people think. Without its consent no big change of any kind can be made, and no government, however strong, can exist long in defiance of it. But it can only play its part in countries where each citizen is taught to think for himself, to understand what is right and wrong in national affairs, and to make sacrifices for the general good. So all the native races in the British Empire are trying to train themselves that they, too, can govern themselves; not in their own way, which would mean tyranny, but in the Anglo-Saxon way, which means that people are persuaded to do things, and not forced to do them. Some native races learn very fast; India and Egypt, for instance. Others will take a long time to think and act for themselves without guidance.

How much all the peoples in the British Empire valued their place in it, and how well they had learned to do things together was shown in the great war. But they, also, found the need for a strong council, which should speak and act for them all in matters that concern them all. A beginning had been made in forming one by England, Canada, Australasia, and South Africa in 1887. They all sent men to represent them on what was called a colonial conference, which met in London. These men talked together about trade, defense, shipping and many other questions in which the empire was interested. They saw what was wanted, and how each part by doing its bit could help the whole. Then they went home, and the people who sent them to the conference did it, as they said. The conference was so successful that every few years afterward there was another, and, at each one, the power of the conference to get the divisions of the Empire to work together for the common good grew. The conference changed its name, too. It was no longer colonial, but imperial.

In all of them the basis of freedom and good will is the same. Because the United Kingdom is the oldest, richest, and strongest she sends out the invitations, but the premiers of Canada, Australasia and South Africa are not obliged to accept. They attend the conference because the people they represent wish them to attend. Nor are they obliged to carry out its decisions except by their sense of fair dealing and common interest. They all have different views, because each part of the Empire, besides sharing in the general problems, has problems of its own. But these are all talked over until a way is found by which they can be fitted into one big scheme. For instance, as the Empire's roads are mainly on the sea it wants a large naval force to protect them. Britain provides its main strength, but Australia helps with a fleet unit, New Zealand a battleship, and so on. It is just the same with other undertakings which the five nations carry out together through the conference. Each one does its part according to its means, and always of its own free will.

With the war they realized more than ever how important it was that they should be united, and how necessary it was that they should strengthen the conference. During the sessions of 1917 and 1918 it was part of the British Government, because the United Kingdom conducted the war on behalf of the Empire, all its divisions consenting. So the five nations have agreed next year to hold a special conference in which they will talk over its Constitution and devise a plan for making it work better and more continuously. The one which is sitting now will deal with the relations of the Empire with other nations, particularly Japan, and will give some time at least to general business such as defense, shipping and the like. The prime ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australasia, South Africa and Newfoundland are all present at the meetings, and also the Secretary of State for India, an Indian prince, and an Indian civilian. That is to say, besides the British, French Canadians, Dutch Indians—or in all 400,000,000 of people—are represented at the conference. But it is not a parliament or cabinet, because each member of it must be the first minister of a government. No step is taken before the way is well felt after the Anglo-Saxon manner, which does not like to plan schemes, but likes to meet each as it arises. The British Empire is thus really a league of nations which are educating themselves to work together for great ends, as all the nations hope to educate themselves in forming a world league of nations.

Marjorie Meets Friends in the Woods

Marjorie had been out with her mother looking for the first flowers of spring. They had gone deep into the woods, where you could only hear the faintest murmur of a brook or the tiniest burst of a bird's song. In the midst of this beautiful quiet they had bent down and searched where the ground was a little moist under the leaves and had found hepaticæ and blood-root, tiny buds to be sure, but none the less wonderful.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when they came home and Marjorie lay down on the lounge in the sitting-room, and it was not many minutes before it seemed as if she were back in the woods again.

Was this where she had been all afternoon? Where were the flowers she had gathered? It seemed like the very place, but Marjorie did not have even a tiny bud in her hands and she was quite sure that she had picked several of the first flowers of spring.

As she did not see the flowers, she stooped down and started to push aside the leaves to look for more.

"Marjorie!" she soon heard a voice calling almost as softly as the rustling of the leaves. It seemed, indeed, to come from under the leaves near the foot of a large tree that was quite near to her.

Marjorie stopped looking under the leaves and listened, and looked in the direction from which she thought the sound had come, wondering who could be calling, for it was a voice which she had not heard before.

Then the wind began to blow and blow and toss up the leaves toward the clear blue sky, and it blew stronger and stronger till the leaves were as thick as snowflakes in the air. The wind subsided as suddenly as it had arisen and Marjorie saw before her a little girl clad in the daintiest of white.

"Are you the sister of the wind?" asked Marjorie, surprised.

"Do I look like the wind?" asked the little girl in white.

"You look as if you could dance as lightly as the wind," answered Marjorie, "but I guess that you belong to Mother Goose Land, now I have heard you speak."

"A good guess, Marjorie. I can dance, and I do live in Mother Goose Land."

"I think you must be a queen of the land," added Marjorie, "like Queen Jill. I have met Queen Jill."

"Then tell me what queen I am."

"Since you're not Queen Jill," replied Marjorie, smiling, "and I remember hearing of only one other queen of Mother Goose Land, you must be the Queen of Hearts. I've often heard about you."

"Yes, I really am the Queen of Hearts, and you may think it funny when you learn why they call me that in Mother Goose Land: it is just because I can make cookies and I happen to use a heart-shaped mold."

"I thought that you made tarts," said Marjorie.

"Oh, yes, she does make tarts," said a boy, jumping out from behind a tree.

"And you're the one who eats them?" asked Marjorie. "It might be that you are the one who took a whole plateful of tarts that the queen made one summer day."

"And why do you suppose I took the tarts away, Marjorie?" asked the boy.

"Perhaps you wanted to divide them among the other children."

"Marjorie," said the Queen, "you would never guess what Jack did. You have been to the fairs, haven't you?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Marjorie. "I went to a fair once in Mother Goose Land and helped the Pieman and Simon sell their cakes and cookies."

"Did you visit the exhibition hall of the fair?" asked Jack.

"No, I was too busy selling that day," replied Marjorie, "but I know that in the exhibition hall they have all kinds of sewing, and cooking and preserves and pictures and so many other things that boys and girls and grown people make, and prizes are given for the best things. I guess that Simon took your tarts to the fair because he knew how delicious they were and that they would surely get a prize."

"The tarts won a first prize," interrupted Jack. "You see, the Queen did not want her things exhibited, so some of the boys decided that we would take the matter into our own hands and not let the Queen know anything about it until she received the prize."

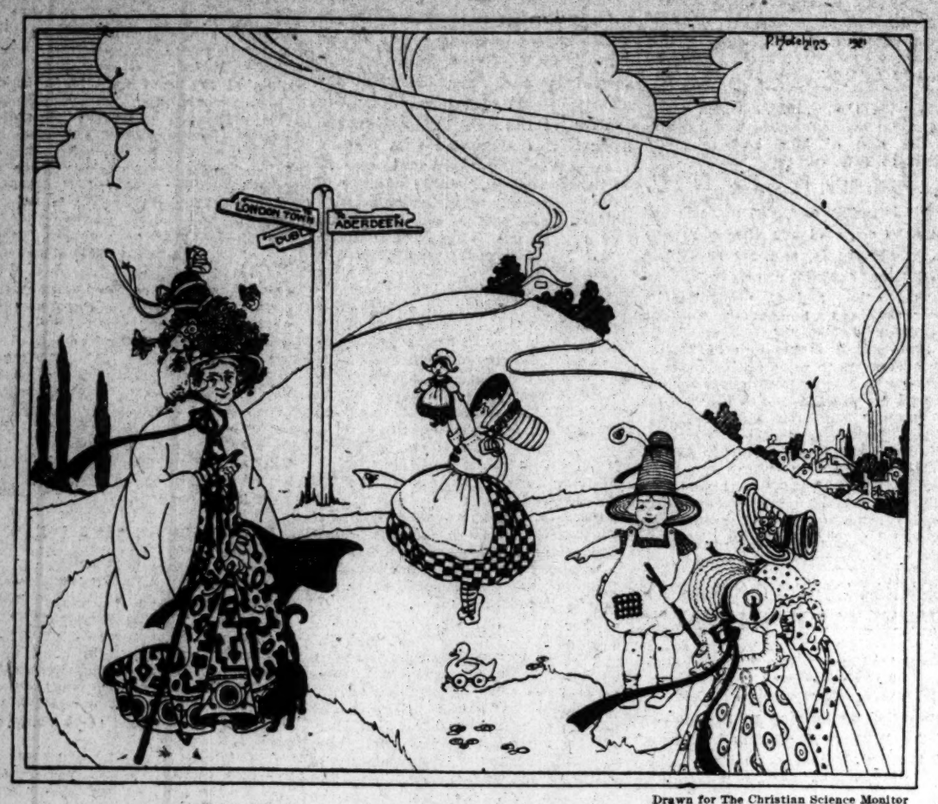
"That prize was a surprise, wasn't it?" asked Marjorie.

"Yes, a very pleasant surprise," answered the queen, "and the poem says that he brought back the tarts and now you know that a prize came with them."

"I'll tell people about it," said Marjorie.

"I wish you would," said the queen.

As the Queen of Hearts finished speaking the wind came up again and the leaves began to fly; stronger and stronger the wind blew, so that Marjorie could see nothing but the dancing leaves before her. She hoped that the Queen of Hearts and Jack would not go away with the wind as they had seemed to come and called out as loud as she could, "Please stay, little Queen. Please stay, Jack." But even as she called the wind and the leaves became silent, for Marjorie had awakened from her sleep.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, look!" the little children said, "she wears a meadow on her head"

The Bonnet

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a dame of Aberdeen
Who had a bonnet trimmed with green,
And gold-eyed daisies here and there
To nestle in her wavy hair.
"Oh look!" the little children said,
"She wears a meadow on her head!"

A ladybird paused in her flight
Upon the bonnet to alight.
With folded wings she settled down
Like a red jewel on the crown;
And hovering above the green
Three azure butterflies were seen.

How to Grow Columbines

The columbines are quaintly formed and beautiful flowers belonging to the same family as the anemone and the ranunculus, and a number of them will thrive in almost any garden with very little trouble. There are other kinds, however, which will grow only in special soils and positions, and when you are buying the seed you must therefore be careful to get the right sort for your garden.

There are two ways in which you may grow these interesting flowers, and the easier of these is to buy the young plants themselves in the autumn, and transplant them at once where you wish them to blossom in the following May. But you can, with very little trouble, grow the plants yourself.

The prettiest varieties of columbine are the long-spurred ones, and there are few more lovely flowers in the whole garden than these. The seed should be sown at the end of June, or the beginning of July, in a part of the garden which is not very sunny. Make tiny trenches or drills about half an inch deep, and sprinkle the seeds thinly along them, covering with fine soil as soon as finished. Thin out the seedlings so that each has ample room for growth, and in August transplant them to the flower border, or to any other spot where you would like them to flower. They will not need any protection during the winter, and in the spring will give you abundance of the choicest flowers.

The Sea Firefly

It does seem sometimes that for every land animal there is one corresponding to it in the water. Or is it the other way? We all know the firefly, which lights up the summer evenings with its tiny, will-o'-the-wisp spark. Well, there is also a sea firefly. It is really a shellfish, which wears near its tail two wing-like pieces which help it to make its way along through the water. At the front end of the shell, which is pointed, there is a queer little round bubble-like arrangement, which, at night, gives out a light so strong that its light is not dimmed in the least even when there is a bright lamp shining near it.

My Daddy

When my daddy comes home at night he takes a big book down from his shelf and reads to me. We sit by the garden window. The garden is all in shadow. I cannot see the flowers, and the dim border of bushes. The fireflies are flitting across our garden.

My daddy sits by the shaded light and reads about a coral island and blue harbors. And he reads of men sailing strange, long ships across the sea.

Climbing the Tobique

You seldom know when you start out on a camping trip whether it is going to be rough or easy. Conditions change, unforeseen difficulties arise, a "bad" piece of water has become easy, or perhaps past experience proves a better teacher than you thought. That is the fun of the game—the unexpected and the new. And the good sportsman welcomes everything with a smile, even when it means work.

Our Tobique trip meant work all right enough, but it was one of the finest woods experiences we have ever had. The Tobique is a swift little river in the heart of New Brunswick, draining a wonderful wilderness, and finally emptying into the River St. John. The four of us—Pete, Dud, Paul and myself—swung from the train at Plaster Rock, the end of the railway line, counted our baggage to see that it was all there, and went over to the one small hotel. There we met the mail man, who said that he would carry us 30 miles further up the river on his buckboard, and that we must start within the hour. It was now about seven in the evening and we had been on the train all day. No matter. An all-night drive would be heaps of fun. So we ate a hurried supper, saw to the packing of the kit and canoe and started off.

John drove a beautiful team of sorrels with light tails and manes, of which he was very proud. The Tobique boiled close to the road on our left, and the wilderness, broken by a few scattered farmhouses, stretched away in every direction. We chatted and whistled as we bowled along, delighted with the beginning of our holiday. After a while the red and orange left the sky and the stars came out. Once in a while John would draw rein before a cottage and leave a bunch of mail. Sometimes we would stop to water the horses. Paul was a professional guide and knew everybody and everything about this section and gave us all the news of the countryside. His talk helped to keep us awake so that we would not miss anything. At last, however, we saw a pale pink streak start up in the east and were glad to know we were nearing our journey's end. At the last farmhouse on the river, just below the Forks, the horses were stabled and John bade us farewell.

Dud and I had an idea that we would camp here for the day. But not a bit of it. Paul wanted us to push on into the woods. He drew a big canoe from the bushes and we launched the two craft immediately. The current was very swift and the only way to progress was by poling. We stood up in the bow and stern and leaned heavily on the spruce poles, while the currents wrenched at the keel and did everything they could to impede us. We were glad indeed when Pete decided to call a halt for breakfast.

Now on again. All day we battled with the rapids and riffles, making fair headway in quiet pools and edging up, inch by inch, in the fastest places. We took advantage of every point and eddy, you may be sure, and sometimes tracked—that is, towed—the canoe up the more difficult rushes, while Paul, tough as a pine-knot through vast experience, leant steadily on his long pole and surmounted every rapid with little effort. The sun flooded the narrow valley, heating the sand-bars and filling the pools with amber light. The kingfishers whirred past us, or dove into the shallows. Two or three times we rounded bends on to small herds of deer, and once surprised a cow and calf caribou standing by the brink. They went off like sky-rockets. In spite of the strenuous labor we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

Along about sunset we arrived at a neat little log camp and, after 36 hours of steady going, found that we could take it easy. Not Paul though. He tied an apron about his waist, pulled out a flour barrel and became immersed in the art of biscuit making. There was a cookstove in the camp, and after the biscuits were in the oven he proceeded to mix pancake batter, and even pie dough. Paul was a star cook, and evidently meant to prove it to our entire satisfaction. He did.

We slept that night on bunks padded with fir tips. A little after sunrise we were off again, climbing, climbing, climbing. The river was growing smaller and we were forced to do more tracking than we had done yesterday, but along in the afternoon we reached Nictor Lake, the very top of the river. Here were more cozy cabins, which we inhabited for a few days. Then we slipped into our packs and crossed the divide. The five-mile trail to Nepisquit Lake, the headwaters of the river of that name, is one of the most beautiful walks I have ever taken. Here it burrows through a dense tangle of saplings and brakes; there it swings freely among big pines and hemlocks; now it wets its feet in an alder swamp, and again it breaks out into a blueberry barren. Suddenly one steps out on to the shores of a forest lake and hears the loons shriek a mirthful greeting. Paul has another secreted canoe for this patch of water, and we spent the day here, paddling and exploring in lazy content. It was dark before we arrived back at Nictor Lake.

At last we must think again of towns and duties, and we turned our prows homeward. As the poet says, "It is easy rolling homeward when you're at the top," and we were certainly at the top of the province. We could stay in the canoes now and enjoy seeing trees and rocks and sand-bars rush past. Paul improved our going by raising the sluice-gate in an old dam. How we did spin along on the torrent let loose! There were no rasping canoe poles to warn our animal friends of our approach and we got very close to a couple of moose, a gray fox, an otter and innumerable chipmunks, squirrels, duck and grouse. Indeed, game swarmed everywhere and it was the greatest fun to see who would be the first to discover some new bird or beast. We were always hoping to come on a bear, but our hopes were not realized on that trip.

Running the rapids was also most interesting. Only by the liveliest work did we succeed in keeping off the rocks. Most of the time we took the shoots standing up, poles in our hands. Once, where the river raced under a leaning trunk, Dud was swept right off his feet and left clinging to the tree. Of course the rest of us shouted with amusement. The only drawback to this part of the trip was that it was over too quickly, and there were the Forks again, and the farm and the big, honest John to drive us down to Plaster Rock. It was like winter coasting. We had slowly climbed the hill, swiftly sped down it and here we were at the foot, laughing and happy.

"Let's do it again some day?" said Pete, and we all heartily agreed.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The conquered knight sat up and smiled"

Chess

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I dreamed a bishop and a knight
Met on a chequered field,
And had a long and desperate fight,
And neither one would yield.

A pawn brought tidings of the fray
The castle gates unto,
The king and queen both sped away
To see the matter through.

They reached the scene of combat wild
Just seven moves too late,
The conquered knight sat up and smiled,
The bishop cried "Checkmate!"

Where Grace Found Her Cat Hiding

Have you a cat for a pet? If you have you know how much a cat likes a nice warm bed to sleep on and how much she likes a quiet dark place where she can hide when she wishes.

A little girl named Grace had a cat she called Minnie.

Minnie, with her four little kittens, lived out in the barn in some nice clean straw. One day Grace took up each kitten and petted it and Minnie mewed as though she thought Grace would take her kittens away.

The next morning when Grace went again to the barn to visit Minnie and see the kittens, Minnie was gone and all the little kittens were gone too!

All that day Grace hunted for her pet but her mother told her that she was sure Minnie had hidden her kittens so no one would take them away from her.

That night Minnie came for her supper of bread and milk, but it was dark and Grace could not see where Minnie went after she finished her supper.

The next day Minnie came again for her breakfast and Grace waited and watched to see where Minnie went, but Minnie was very wise and she didn't intend to show anyone where her kittens were hidden.

Grace's mother was going away for the day, and she called Grace into the house to help her get ready.

"I'll go for your hat in the guest-room closet," Grace offered.

"Thank you," Grace's mother answered. "Bring the box and all into my room."

Grace got a chair and climbed up on it to reach the hatbox on the shelf in the closet, but what was her surprise to find the cover off the box.

She called, "Mama, will you please come here?"

Her mother ran into the room and lifted down the box and there inside were Minnie's four little kittens, all asleep in the crown of Grace's mother's best hat.

Grace's mother had to laugh, even though her hat was all covered with little white cat's hairs.

Just then Minnie appeared in the room, and how do you suppose she got in there to hide her kittens in the hat box?

She climbed up a porch roof and then jumped through an open window that had no screen on it. She looked up proudly at Grace and her mother, as much as to say, "Haven't my babies grown big in their snug little hiding place?" and Grace's mother picked up Minnie and patted her and told her that she would never take her kittens away from her.

Grace took all the kittens down stairs, with Minnie following after her, and Grace's mother put on another hat to go away for the day.

Winter "Goldenrod"

Cousin Donna stood in the center of "Goldenrod" Cottage," between the dining room and kitchen. "It's rather cold, isn't it? The house in January isn't the country in June, is it, children? Would you believe that you'd ever picked blueberries across that wall? Oh, boys, that reminds me of a story!" Howard and Graham began to grin: Donna's stories were like that. You were bound to grin somewhere through them: why not at the beginning? "A little country girl whose mother took 'summer boarders' was rather shy when questioned. One day the little girl was hurrying by the piazza to get a pail of spring water, when one of the boarders called, 'Tell me, are there any berries in the pasture over that wall, or are they all gone?' 'Huh,' replied the little girl briefly, 'they haint been none to git gone.'"

The boys shouted: "Just the same, I'll bet you made that up, Donna. Oh, listen! What's that crackling?"

Donna turned abruptly in the doorway. There by the dining room hearth knelt Eleanor. A cheerful flame was leaping up the chimney, casting warmful shadows on the beautiful old mahogany that had made Donna reluctant to leave "Goldenrod" last summer, and glad to come back to it now, even over frozen, snowy roads. Eleanor was busily feeding the flames with chips from a basket.

"I got it from the shed," she explained to Cousin Donna.

With a bound Donna reached the fireplace. "You'd make it seem like home on the Sahara desert, wouldn't you?"

"I don't know," Eleanor answered dubiously, "maybe, if I had lots of kindlings. Graham, did you remember to bring your axe?"

"Huh," interrupted Howard, "what good'd kindling do you in the Sahara, I'd like to know?" You'd need an ice-cream freezer and electric fan, I'm thinking."

"Would I?" Eleanor inquired interestedly. "Is it ice-cream hot there? All the time? Anyway, Howard," she added, "if you had your battery along I guess probably you could make 'em." In Eleanor's opinion her brothers were master woodsmen, mechanics and electricians. If there was anything they didn't know, she just wasn't aware of it, that was all.

"Well," observed Cousin Donna, "your sister's done one practical thing. Suppose you boys try another. There's a furnace in the cellar and plenty of dry wood your dad wired Mr. Wilkins to put in."

"Build a fire, build a fire, build a fire," caroled Graham, bugle fashion. "Is that what you want us to do? It is, Howard. See, she's making signs 'yes,'" for Donna, laughing heartily, was nodding her head. "All right, we'll have this house warm enough in an hour or so."

When Major Dalrymple had received orders to go to Panama, and Mother had mentioned her wish, and his, that she go with him, the big question had been what to do with the children and Donna. Leave them all in a city apartment, or send the boys away to school and Donna and sister to live in a boarding house? It was Howard who guessed what Donna was thinking.

"You're wishing it was summer. So we could go to "Goldenrod."

The major stared at them thoughtfully. "Well, if you'd all like to go, I guess we could make it summer, as far as the house is concerned. Wilkins could take care of the furnace for you."

"Yes," agreed Mother, eagerly. "And it all fits in. Miss Stacy is staying home with her mother this winter instead of coming in town to teach, and the boys could tramp down to Foxcroft and have their lessons with her." And this was the beginning of their plans for what turned out to be four of the happiest months the children had yet spent with their cousin.

The boys had no sooner gone down to the cellar to see about the furnace, than Eleanor, looking out of the window, gave a shout and started for the door. "Mr. Wilkins! Mr. Wilkins has come."

"How are you, Sister?" The man was as delighted as she, and they beamed at each other. "Where are the boys?" There was a rush on the stairs and the boys came tearing up and shook hands. "Now get into your overshoes and coats, the whole kit of you, and come up for some of Mother's hot biscuit. She's opened strawberry preserves, too."

. . . . . .

Early in the evening of their first day at "Goldenrod," after supper at hospitable Mrs. Wilkins', the Dalrymples sat around the fireplace, the room bright with candlelight. Not that a hearth fire was necessary, except for cheer, for the little radiators were doing their full duty. Graham sat thinking, a grin on his face, Howard was reading "The Dragon Flies," and Eleanor was knitting a doll's scarf. Donna, staring into the fire, was happily planning a story.

Presently Graham slipped into the kitchen and called the other children. They all whispered together a moment with little suppressed giggles, then marched solemnly in and stood in a prim row before their cousin.

"Donna," prompted Graham, "why don't you ask us if we still have any lonesomeness or if it's all gone?"

Donna laughed and repeated the question obediently.

"Huh," retorted the children in a triumphant chorus, "we haint had none to git gone!"

The Oriole

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, Oriole, so gold and bright
When first I saw you darting there,
I thought some star had dropped her light,
And it was floating in the air.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH DIVIDENDS DROP BEFORE WAGES

Shareholders' Income Reduced in Hope That Depression May Be Shortened—Lower Price Level Needed to Start Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under compulsion rather than voluntarily, Capital is giving Labor a lead and a hint by reducing the amount it is taking out of industry. Reductions in dividends are of everyday occurrence, and, of course, in some cases dividends have been suppressed altogether for the time being. Admission of loss on trading is rare; as a rule divisible profits have been heavily cut into by the necessity for revaluing stocks, whether of raw materials or finished goods. In point of fact, then, the present is being compelled to carry the burdens of the future; shareholders are today taking less than they might, in the hope that thereby they may shorten the spell of depression. For if prices begin to get down to reasonable levels—and a movement in that direction, it is felt, on one side, at least, must begin in the stage of production and not in that of distribution—it seems pretty safe to say that the impulse to buy will be irresistible. Prices of many things are now far below the top, but the descent has not yet reached the point at which the impression of real cheapness is given. The retailer by and by will begin to recognize that he can reduce his prices, because he can be sure of replenishing his shelves in a falling market.

Busy Spinning Theories

So, while pundits are still busily spinning theories as to how deflation can be accomplished, the simple, consuming public has showed how simple the problem is, provided you do not try to complicate it. Industrial inflation is starved into surrender by the refusal of the public to buy. The act of surrender is cutting the loss. Administrative inflation, unfortunately, cannot be dealt with in the same way; if the citizen could refuse to pay taxes, official extravagance would soon come to an end. The only economy that appeals to the British Government is economy of service to the community. A Treasury circular, enjoining the various departments to cut down their expenditure, nullified its professed object by saying that old established services may be abolished if necessary. This is in exact keeping with the action of the Postmaster-General in coupling the latest advance in postal charges with a curtailment of facilities to the public. Business men are exasperated by the discovery that when they insist on economy in administrative expenditure the only sequel is the exaction of increased charges for curtailed utility services.

Some time must elapse ere we know what proportion of holders of the £630,000,000 of national war bonds, which were offered the privilege of conversion into a new 3½ per cent loan, have effected the exchange. As the month during which the offer was open drew to a close the pace of application was accelerated, not so much because the terms gained in attractiveness the longer they were considered, by war bond holders, than because an entirely different class began to realize the superiority of the new security to other government issues. So the various war loans have been sold and the proceeds put into war bonds for the purposes of conversion. To a company holding the 5 per cent war loan such a transaction was distinctly advantageous. The war loan was standing at a figure giving approximately the same yield as the new issue does on the conversion terms, so that there was neither loss nor gain in income. The real attractions were the exemption of the new loan interest from the corporation profits tax and still more the prospect of capital appreciation. The 5 per cent war loan has a depreciation fund of 1½ per cent per annum to help it, but the outstanding mass is so huge that purchases on behalf of that fund make no impression on the price.

New Loan Smaller

The new loan will be of smaller proportions and the sinking fund is 2 per cent per annum, to be applied half-yearly. The presumption is that capital increment will accrue much more rapidly in the case of the new loan. Besides there is far more scope for advance in it. The War Loan's depreciation fund stops when and if the stock stands at 95; it was 88½ in the last days the conversion loan lists were open. The sinking fund on the new 3½ per cents is not to be suspended until the price reaches 90 and as it is expected to make its market début at about 82 there are the possibilities of a nice run up which would be hastened when a permanent fall in the value of money takes place. That is looking a long way forward, for even the moderate decline expected for some time still lingers. There is little doubt that a succession of considerable capital issues, all of them quickly subscribed, as only good things put themselves forward just now, has begun to tell on the accumulation of fixed deposits in the banks, so that the short-loan fund is diminishing.

WESTERN RAILROAD LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Although combined loadings of six leading representative western roads last week decreased around 15 per cent, grain increased nearly 11 per cent, oil 29 per cent, and refrigerator freight 80½ per cent. Live stock decreased nearly 6 per cent, lumber and logs 17 per cent, and coal 40½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston, quarterly of $3, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Montreal Telephone, quarterly of 2%, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Pittsburgh Coal of Pennsylvania, quarterly of 1¼% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable July 25 to stock of July 7.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power, quarterly, 2%. Cedar Rapids Manufacturing Co., quarterly of ¾ of 1%. Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated, quarterly of 1¼%. All dividends payable August 15.

Union Twist Drill, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of June 24. No action was taken on common dividend. Three months ago 37½ cents a share was ordered and six months ago 62½ cents.

Rand Mines, Ltd., interim dividend, of 35%, equivalent to 1s. 9d. per ordinary share, and as American shares so-called, each represent 2½ ordinary shares, it will amount on them to 4s. 4½d. The dividend on ordinary shares will be paid in London on or about August 10, 1921, and the Bankers Trust Company will notify registered holders of American shares of the date on which the proceeds of such dividend will be paid on their shares.

Virginia Carolina Chemical has passed dividend on preferred stock.

Reading Traction, semi-annual of 75 cents payable July 1 to stock of June 20.

Steel Company of Canada, quarterly of 1¾% on common and preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 5.

American Shipbuilding, extra of 2¼% on common and quarterly of 1¾% on common and preferred, all payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Pittsburgh Coal, quarterly of 1¼% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable July 25 to stock of July 7.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool, quarterly of 1%, payable July 25 to stock of July 15. Quarterly distributions of 2% have been made on this issue for some time.

GERMAN MINING FIRM EXTENDING

Money Received From Liquidation to Be Used for Building New Works and Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The large Lothringer mining and iron works have made a compact with the German State, that all the money received or to be further received by the company from the liquidation of their property in Alsace-Lorraine shall be applied to the extension of the existing and the erection of new works within the German State, and to the building of dwellings exclusively for their employees, so the shareholders will not be allowed to touch these moneys.

The reconstruction work is in full swing, but considerable capital is required and it has been decided to increase the company's capital with 53,000,000 marks. The position as regards business was quite satisfactory up till April 1, since when things have become very slack and the selling prices are decidedly below the cost of production.

The Saxe Machine works, Chemnitz, are doubling their capital, from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 marks. The new shares are offered the old shareholders at 132 per cent, whereas the quotation for the old shares is 400 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the system, as of June 22, 1921, compare with the previous week and a year ago as follows:

	June 22, 1921	June 15, 1921	June 25, 1920
Boston	74.0	68.8	56.7
New York	68.9	60.6	39.2
Philadelphia	59.4	54.1	44.9
Cleveland	66.0	61.8	51.1
Richmond	43.7	43.7	41.6
Atlanta	44.7	46.3	40.6
Chicago	54.1	54.9	39.9
St. Louis	54.3	52.5	41.9
Kansas City	49.5	49.2	41.1
Dallas	39.0	38.5	41.4
San Francisco	59.6	56.4	52.0
Total	60.4	56.8	43.6

INDIA RAILWAY STEEL CONTRACT

GLASGOW, Scotland—Scottish steel interests are stirred by the fact that for the first time in history an American concern has secured a valuable contract for the supply of steel axles to the state railways of India. Glasgow firms tendered their lowest possible price after allowing for cheaper coal and pig iron, but they were 30 per cent over the American quotation for the contract. The value of the contract is not stated, but it is said to run into six figures.

DISCOUNT RATE CHANGE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has abolished its progressive discount rate for all classes of loans and maturities made to member banks, excepting bankers' acceptance rediscounts which carry a 5½ per cent rate. Bankers' acceptance purchases in the market are subject to agreement as heretofore. The progressive discount rate had been in effect since May 25, 1920.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In spite of financial depression and moratorium duties amounting to $19,590,000 were collected by Cuban customhouses during the first four months of 1921, against $13,300,000 during the corresponding period of 1920.

CURTAILING CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

General Effort to Prevent Further Accumulation of Surplus Bearing Fruit and May Slow Up Any Further Price Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Efforts to curtail production of crude oil until such time as the consumption increases sufficiently at least to prevent any further accumulation of surplus, are meeting with success in the United States. Even though the price for gasoline, which is most in demand of the oil products, is still some 100 per cent higher than it was before the war, there has been steady reduction in the quotations on this commodity. The average wholesale price in 30 cities in the United States is now 21.8 cents a gallon, a decline of 6.5 since January 1. The average price in 1920 was 24.8 and on January 1, 1915, it was 11.1 cents.

While reasonable conservation is necessary for obvious economic reasons the oil men are not oblivious to the effect reduced production will have in improving prices.

The latest appeal for curtailment of production is from Pittsburgh, where the Eureka Pipe Line Company and the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line have asked all producers in West Virginia to curtail until the demand for crude oil increases.

Lower Output Predicted

Recently a lower output of oil was predicted by Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The refineries of the New Jersey corporation were operating at about 75 per cent of capacity, Mr. Teagle said, and producing subsidiaries were drilling only such wells as were necessary to protect leases.

"The whole situation in the petroleum industry today," Mr. Teagle said, "is that the demand for refined products is very poor. Gasoline is the only product for which there is a normal demand, sales for the country averaging about 10 per cent above sales a year ago. Lubricants have suffered more than other refined oils. Revival of demand for petroleum products hinges on a resumption in general industry. The oil business has not escaped the depression any more than other essential industries, although I believe that it has not been affected as much as other lines of business."

The federal government itself has contributed to the curtailment of oil production for the Department of Interior suspended drilling requirements in connection with oil leases granted under terms of the oil land leasing law and also in connection with the sale of land in the Salt Creek field.

Auction by the government of leases on Osage Indian lands, resulted in total payments of $4,559,000 for 25,920 acres on average of $176 an acre. The bids were accepted, but on account of the present depressed condition of the crude oil market a virtual moratorium has been declared and the usual requirement of immediate drilling has been eliminated for present.

Of the 162 tracts offered for auction 14 were in the Burbank pool where large flowing wells have been brought in in the past several months from both deep and shallow sands. The Burbank leases, aggregating 3240 acres, brought $3,256,000, an average of $1004 per acre. Purchasers of Burbank leases included Prairie Oil & Gas, Carter Oil Company (Standard Oil of New Jersey), Gypsy Oil Company (Gulf Oil Corporation), Phillips Petroleum Company, Cosden & Co., Marland Refining, Producers & Refiners, Roxana Petroleum; Royal Dutch and Guffey Gillespie Company.

The two Standard Oil companies who bid for leases spent $1,822,000, more than one-half of the amount paid for Burbank leases.

State Halts Drilling

The Oklahoma corporation commission has issued an order prohibiting further drilling in the Hewitt oil fields which, with the Healdton field, make the largest drilling center in Oklahoma. The order was issued upon petition of certain producers stating production exceeds transportation facilities and present reasonable demand.

While production continues high, there has been a marked diminution of new work. At the end of May there were 1649 rigs erected and 5378 drilling wells in the United States, the fewest since May, 1919. This made 7027 drilling operations and rigs erected ready for drilling at the end of last month, a drop of more than 2000 from 9068 at the end of November, last, before crude oil runs were reduced.

Field work at the end of May was reduced by more than 4000 operations from high point of 1921, on June 30, when there were 3022 rigs erected and 8065 drilling wells, a total of 11,087. Rigs erected at the end of May, 1921, were but little more than 50 per cent of the number 11 months previously, while drilling wells were about 65 per cent. The end of May saw a reduction of 3800 operations from 10,864 reported for the same day of 1920.

While retail and wholesale prices for refined oils yield slowly, the prices for crude have dropped much nearer to pre-war levels. From the producers viewpoint the refiners and middle men are in the most advantageous position to benefit by the general conditions.

This is brought out by C. N. Haskell, chairman of the Middle States and Imperial boards, who says: "The market price of crude oil is a golden harvest for such marketing concerns as Sinclair, Texas, and the Standard companies, and they should make record earnings this year."

Report on Surplus Stocks

An idea of the increase in the surplus stocks is shown by the report of the United States Bureau of Mines which says:

The daily average production of gasoline for April was 14,207,173 gallons which is 665,386 gallons more than the daily average production for month of March. This is an increase of 830,333 gallons over the daily average production of the year 1920.

The daily consumption during April was 353,000 gallons greater than that of the previous month and 1,667,000 more than in April 1920. The stocks of gasoline on hand at end of April totaled 747,222,900 gallons compared with 643,552,044 gallons in April 1920.

UPWARD TURN IN NEW YORK MARKET

Steady Recession Is Halted as Easier Money Reduces Forced Liquidation of Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market, that has been steadily receding for some time, halted in its downward path last week and turned slightly upward. On June 17 the average for 20 active rails was 68.88, while on June 24 it was 67.13, but on June 23 the figure was 66.45. On June 17 the average industrial index was 67.57 and on June 24 it was 66.20, but on the previous day it was 65.36. In both cases a decided upward turn was noted, due to many reasons technical rather than to any outstanding industrial news of improvement. Of course the federal reserve statement showed a continued strengthening of the fundamental financial condition of the country, but the upturn at this time was laid more especially to short covering. How far this transient influence will continue is hard to tell, for immediately afterward there were signs of renewed selling, although the buying for investment continues steadily and sooner or later the final low level will be struck.

Forced liquidation becomes less as money conditions improve, and the rate of interest for borrowing is easing, which reflects the better money situation.

Stocks were in scant supply on Saturday and prices generally strengthened.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending June 24, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—	High	Low	Last
13,300 Allied Chem....	38¼	35	37⅝
10,500 Allis Chalmers.	32	28⅞	29⅝
4,400 Am Agr Chem.	37¼	35½	36
7,800 Am Beet Sug..	29	25¾	27¼
5,500 Am Bosch Mag.	35⅝	32½	33½
30,600 Am Car & Fdry	119¼	115½	118
7,600 Am H & L pfd	49	46	46¾
12,200 Am Loco.....	78¾	73½	76
7,300 Am St Found..	26	24	25
51,600 Am Sugar.....	72¼	67¼	71⅞
14,000 Am Tel & Tel..	105¼	*102⅝	*102⅝
61,400 Am Woolen....	71⅛	64½	67
31,700 Anaconda	37⅜	34¾	35⅞
53,500 Atl Gulf.....	23⅜	18½	22
93,100 Baldwin Loco..	69½	62¼	64¼
65,300 Balt & Ohio...	37⅛	31⅝	34⅝
75,700 Beth St B.....	48⅜	41½	43
22,300 Cent Lea.....	34⅞	32	33⅜
65,000 Cerro de Pasco	26	24¼	24⅛
46,500 Chandler	59¾	*49½	*50¼
36,100 Ches & Ohio...	51	46	47½
76,000 C R I & Pac..	30¼	25⅝	28
2,400 C R I & Pac 7%	71½	69	71
44,200 Corn Prods....	64½	59	64⅜
89,100 Crucible	58½	51½	54⅛
17,000 Cuba Cane pfd	25⅜	25	26½
25,100 End-Johnson ..	58⅝	53	55½
209,500 Gen Asphalt...	53	44½	50¼
9,900 Gen Electric..	126⅜	120½	123⅜
11,900 Goodrich	32½	26⅝	28½
24,000 Houston Oil....	59½	47	51
27,800 Int Har.....	85⅞	*78⅛	*79⅛
34,400 Int Paper.....	53¼	47	50
31,400 Island Oil.....	3¼	2⅞	3
20,200 Kelly Spring...	39	34⅝	35¼
7,000 Lack Steel.....	38¼	32	33¼
225,200 Mex Pet.....	115	103	113¾
46,100 Mid St Oil.....	11¼	10½	10⅞
3,900 Mont Ward.....	18⅞	17⅛	18⅝
14,100 N Y Central...	67⅝	64¾	66⅛
45,700 New Haven.....	16½	15⅛	16⅛
62,700 Pan Pet A.....	49⅝	43	43
21,300 Pennsylvania...	33½	32¼	32¾
64,100 Pierce Arrow..	19⅜	15⅛	17⅜
3,500 Pierce Arrow pfd	43¼	34	38
16,800 Pierce Oil.....	10	7¼	8⅝
30,800 Pure Oil.....	26⅞	24⅝	25½
45,800 Reading	67½	60¾	63⅜
2,300 Replogle	21¼	18	20¼
32,100 Rep I & Steel..	46⅜	41¼	43⅞
39,800 Royal Dutch..	52⅝	46½	50
72,800 Sears Roebuck.	72½	63¼	68
6,900 Shell Trans....	41¼	39⅝	40½
135,100 Sinclair	21¼	17⅜	20
67,000 So Pacific.....	72¾	67½	70
24,100 So Rail	19⅝	17⅞	18¼
2,900 S O of N J pfd	106	105½	105¾
226,600 Studebaker	74⅞	69¼	72¼
34,700 Un Fruit.....	*104	*95¾	*104
81,400 U S Rub.....	58⅞	51⅛	53
332,500 U S Steel.....	74⅝	70¼	71⅜
3,200 U S Steel pfd..	106½	105	105¾
23,400 Utah Copper...	50	45¾	47½
12,800 Vanadium	28	25⅛	27½
4,900 Va Car Ch pfd.	71	60	62¾

*Ex-dividend.

FEWER BUSINESS FAILURES

NEW YORK, New York—In contrast with the previous week's increase failures in the United States last week disclosed a reduction, numbering 276. This is 53 less than the number reported to R. G. Dun & Co. the previous week, and compares with 300 defaults three weeks ago. Last year in the corresponding week there were only 113 insolvencies. Thirty-nine failures in Canada last week compare with 37 the previous week and with only nine in the same week of 1920.

GASOLINE PRICES CUT AGAIN

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has reduced the price for gasoline and refined oils 2 cents a gallon in the Chicago territory. This makes the tank-wagon price 18 cents and the service-station price 20 cents. Kerosene is now 8½ cents a gollon.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS SLOWER

CHICAGO, Illinois—According to the weekly review of Marshall Field Company, the dry goods business is slowing down. It was reported, that while trade is better than last year, it is not up to the record of two weeks ago.

WOOL PRICE PLAN FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Economic Expert Says That Producers Should Be Financed So as to Hold Clips Until Higher Quotation Is Forced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The dullness of the wool market is attracting general attention from all branches of commerce in Argentina, and several commissions and business organizations are discussing projected methods for stimulating exports. Mr. Victoriano Villamil, one of the country's experts on questions relating to hides and wools, has published an interesting treatise on the wool situation, in which he says that these proposed methods are all wrong, and that banks and business men ought to combine their energies for keeping all the wool in the country, since the present prices do not cover the cost of production. Mr. Villamil, who is associated with the former Argentine Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Naon, in the recently organized Agricultural Bank, says that this year's clip will be less than 65 per cent of former clips.

Following are translations from Mr. Villamil's article:

The conference of specialists, bankers, and other well-intentioned men, which have been going on for the last year with the view of solving the wool problem, have not resulted in any solution because they have considered the problem from the wrong standpoint since the beginning. If, instead of "seeking means of bringing about the exportation of our wool," they had discussed measures for holding onto the wool stocks and financing wool owners in the meantime, they would have been on a better course and would have found a solution for the problem before this.

Foreign mills are not closed for lack of capital, but because of the lack of demand for the finished articles which they produce. Under these conditions, to seek measures for forcing wool onto these factories is to seek something which cannot be found.

Method of Raising Price

No more time should be lost, therefore, in trying to find for our wools any other situation than that which they now occupy. They should be held until consuming centers again demand them and the day will come when they will so demand them and when they will pay at least what it costs to produce the wool, which is two and a half times the present nominal value.

As no one has any interest in producing anything and losing two-thirds of what it costs to produce it, the production of wool in Argentina has been steadily diminishing for the last year and will disappear altogether if the growers are not able to make a profit. The clip of 1921-22 will be a large one if it produces 90,000,000 kilograms (198,414,000 pounds) instead of the 140,000,000 kilograms (308,644,000 pounds) which was the average production before 1919.

This decrease in production is just as critical in the United States and in Australia as it is in Argentina and this fact is the best guarantee that investments made in wool today will produce profits of not less than 100 per cent, if the investor has the courage to hold the wool until the price reaches 12½ pesos per 10 kilos, which is what it costs to produce it.

The actual stock of wool still in the country probably does not exceed 120,000,000 kilos (264,552,000 pounds) which cost 140,000,000 pesos to produce and the actual nominal value of this wool is only 70,000,000 pesos.

Some Liquidation Forced

Fifty per cent of the wool stock of the country is in the hands of strong men who are able to hold it, but the holders of the other 50 per cent are being forced to liquidate their holdings for whatever cash they can get. The strong holders are the ones who should buy up the wool that has to be sold by weaker holders, and this purchase should be done with capital strong enough to permit of its being tied up whatever time is necessary until the buying price of wool is again at least equal to the production cost. This operation could be handled by the banks, but it would first be necessary to obtain the passage of legislation permitting these wools to be exported at any time convenient to the holders without its having to pay any duties or other costs in addition to those already incurred.

Two men would be sufficient for the government of this consortium, one a financier and the other a wool expert. If private banks are not in a position to undertake the financing, the State could protect such financing under guarantee of title in the wool itself, without having to intervene in the purchase or in the sale of the wool nor in the handling and storage of it.

CANADIAN GOLD EXPORT BAN

OTTAWA, Ontario—The ban on exports of gold coin and bullion from Canada, which was to have expired July 1, will be continued until July 1, 1922, it has been officially announced.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 88

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1921. CECIL B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A net profit of £461,979 was made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Fiji and New Zealand, in the year ended March 31. Having paid a dividend of 6 per cent, a sum of £50,000 was transferred to the dividend reserve and £100,000 to the general reserve fund, leaving £68,854, which with £120,864 from the previous year, made £189,718 to be carried forward. An unusual profit was earned in 1920 in consequence of the advance in the price of sugar.

Spain faces a deficit of 872,000,000 pesetas in the budget for 1921-22, due principally to the government's policy of intervention in economic administration, through price-fixing, and in the government's purchase of wheat in a declining market. Spain will issue a new loan of 1,500,000,000 pesetas before July, one-half of which will constitute consolidation of the recent loan of 750,000,000 pesetas floated in January.

Trade relations between Norway and China and between Denmark and China have long been intimate, but they have been hampered by the lack of joint banking facilities, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information. To remedy this defect the Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Kiang-Tieu-tao, will shortly establish a tri-partite bank. The capital, which is to be $10,000,000, will be equally subscribed by the Chinese, Danish, and Norwegian founders.

The proposed consolidation of 25 chair manufacturing companies in the middle west of the United States has been completed with the exception of audits and appraisals. The corporation will have its headquarters at Chicago.

A Warsaw dispatch to the Daily News Record says Poland is planning a trade agreement with Hungary to exchange textiles and agricultural machinery for corn, meat, hides, wool, and automobiles.

Farmers of the United States are considering a proposal for the establishment of a chain of banks extending from coast to coast, according to Charles Lyman of the National Board of Farm Organization, to facilitate the financing of crops, live stock, and other commodities, estimated at $20,000,000,000, which they plan to produce this year.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Business Falls Off as Settlement of Coal Strike Delays—Continent More Aggressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The optimism with which the chances of an early settlement of the coal strike were regarded has been shaken, and this change has been sharply reflected by a falling off in business; the actual business passing being a negligible quantity.

Continental manufacturers are more independent, and their prices have advanced to a notable degree. To some extent the movement of the franc is responsible for the increase in French and Belgian prices; but another factor has been the fact that during the earlier days of the strike most of the works were able to book sufficient orders to keep them employed for some weeks ahead. Higher prices have prevented the placing of many orders which were pending and have also let the Germans into the markets. Reports are current that orders for heavy quantities of iron and steel material have been given to German works.

In the home market it is realized that British iron and steel manufacturers are hardly likely to re-commence operations on an important scale until they are able to secure fuel at prices which will enable them to reduce their prices to a competitive level.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.73¼	$3.73	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0799	.0798½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0796	.0795½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1632	.1631	.1930
Drachmas (Greek)	.0650	.0650	.1930
Pesetas	.1316	.1312	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2230	.2225	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1420	.1425	.2680
Danish kroner	.1690	.1685	.2680

TOY INDUSTRY IN HOLLAND EXPANDS

New Departure in Industrial Activity Finds Increasing Number of Orders Coming From All Parts of the World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The manufacture of toys is as old as human existence. In the British Museum in London there are collections of children's toys, used by the ancients, and in the Museum in Paris, specially devoted to the collection of the most varied sorts of toys, are to be found admirable examples of the art and intelligence of Greek, Egyptian and Roman toymakers.

The rise of a special toy industry, however, dates from a later period. It is true that in the early Middle Ages, in Bavaria, Württemberg, Thuringia, the Saxon Erzgebirge, as well as in the French Jura and in the neighborhood of Limoges, independent cottage workers were engaged in the manufacture of toys; but at that time factories of any size were very few. Little by little the tendency to combine made itself felt, better tools were bought for joint account, and thus the first toy factories were established, especially in south Germany. They increased in number and size, and gradually the German toy found a market in nearly every country of the world. Before the war, the yearly export in the German toy industry represented a value of about 70,000,000 marks, of which two-thirds went to the United States and England. Outside of Germany, till 1916, only the French toy industry attained great prosperity.

Especially during the last 25 years, the toy industry in France and Germany has reached a high degree of development, which has expressed itself in the direction of specialization. All these industries manufacture separately, and each of them gives employment to hundreds of workers.

Before the war the toy industry in Holland was hardly worth considering, only a few factories making toys as a subsidiary article. The war occasioned unwonted activity in this branch of industry. As the imports from abroad gradually ceased, dealers who had previously obtained their supplies from Germany or France, placed orders with the Dutch factories, and at present the prospects of their business are very satisfactory.

Another category of Dutch factories which, before the war, produced toys as well as other articles, is formed by the factories of celluloid wares, two of which produced with success baby dolls, balloons, rattles, etc. These factories also suffered much during the war, but since orders were continually increasing and now they are very prosperous. Finally, mention must be made of articles manufactured here prior to the war, namely, the various indoor games and puzzles.

The special Dutch artistic toy finds a good market abroad. Large orders have been executed for the Dutch East Indies, while sample collections sent to England and America have been very well noticed in the press of those countries and have been praised by trade experts there. Now foreign orders are beginning to come in from all parts.

CANADIAN RAIL ORDER

TORONTO, Ontario—The Transportation Commission has placed an order for $400,000 worth of rails, intersections, and other track material, with the United States Steel Products Company, delivery to be completed by September 1, when the commission takes over the local street railway system. While the commission would have preferred to give the order to a Canadian company, no Canadian firms tendering would take on the whole order, and prices were 12 per cent higher.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of Clearing House banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $26,368,580 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $20,438,200 from the previous week.

THE prolonging of lower money rates should be reflected by higher bond prices. It would therefore seem advisable to purchase long time investment bonds at present attractive prices.

The 7½% Bonds of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. due 1941 are selling to yield 7¾%.

The strong security and earning power protecting this issue makes this yield decidedly attractive. We recommend them for investment.

Telephone Main 8600—Bond Department

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York Chicago

Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HUTCHISON WINNER OF BRITISH TITLE

Chicago, Illinois, Professional Golfer Defeats R. H. Wethered of Oxford University in Replay of Tie in Open Golf Tourney

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (Saturday)—For only the second time in golfing history the British open championship has been won by an overseas golfer. Jock Hutchison of Chicago, Illinois, performed the feat previously accomplished by Arnaud Massy, a Frenchman in 1907 by defeating R. H. Wethered in the replayed tie over 36 holes Saturday by 9 strokes after being 3 up at the end of the first round.

The American player had scores of 74 and 76 for the two rounds and Wethered returned 77 and 82. A crowd of 4000 watched the finish of the game, and while the two players attempted shots on the course, photographers tried shots at them from the surrounding housetops and windows. Norman Boase of the Royal and Ancient Club, of which Wethered is also a member, refereed the match.

The Oxonian never held the lead at any period during the day although after being a couple of strokes in the bad in the opening stages, he drew level, and then, after being three behind at the turn in the morning, he wiped off two strokes of the deficit. He was again three strokes in arrears at the end of the first round, and when at the turn in the afternoon he had gained another half dozen strokes, the victory of the United States professional champion seemed assured.

The loser showed remarkable steadiness during the morning round, as a sequence of eleven fours indicated, but the character of his play altered drastically in the afternoon when he had a six at the fourth going out and a couple of sevens on the way home. Throughout the day the American did nothing worse than a couple of sixes and on top of his general steadiness on the green he holed a 35-yard putt at the twenty-third hole. The cards follow:

First Round

Hutchison, out..	4	5	3	6	5	4	2	3	3	—36
Wethered, out...	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	—39
Hutchison, in....	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	—38—74
Wethered, in...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	—38—77

Second Round

Hutchison,—										
Out	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	—33
Wethered—										
Out	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	3	3	—39
Hutchison—										
In	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	6	5	—43—76—150
Wethered—										
In	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—42—82—159

CLAY COURT TENNIS TOURNEY STARTS

J. J. Forstall Defeats Walter Goodwillie in the Eleventh Annual Tournament at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Contests in the first and second rounds of the eleventh annual United States claycourt tennis championship tournament got away to a late start at the Chicago Tennis Club here yesterday.

Seven singles matches were decided between local players, as the out-of-town aspirants were not obliged to show up before today. One of the early features was the battle in which J. J. Forstall of Chicago defeated Walter Goodwillie of Chicago, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Forstall had the advantage 5—1 in the first set when Goodwillie warmed up and took six games straight. The winner was formidable at the net and lobbed with good judgment.

Another match that required three sets for a decision was won by G. K. Smith, of Rogers Park, Illinois, defeating Homer Carr, of Gary, Indiana, 4—6, 10—8, 6—0.

One of the second round matches between a pair who drew byes, was won by H. E. James, of Evanston, Illinois, who scored 6—4, 6—2 against Fred Tritchler, of Chicago. James Weber, of Chicago, was advanced to the third round without playing a match, drawing a bye in the first and defeating by default S. H. Browne, of Chicago, in the second round, through an error in the entries, as Browne did not register. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAYCOURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

John Kenfield, Chicago, defeated J. A. McIlwain, Caicago, 5—7, 6—0, 6—0.

J. J. Forstall, Chicago, defeated Walter Goodwillie, Chicago, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

H. A. Knox, Chicago, defeated L. J. Lonn, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

R. H. Tinsman, Chicago, defeated Jack Paul, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

C. E. Swartz, Chicago, defeated O. R. Seiter, Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

G. K. Smith, Rogers Park, Illinois, defeated Homer Carr, Gary, Indiana, 4—6, 10—8, 6—0.

Second Round

S. E. James, Evanston, Illinois, defeated Fred Tritchler, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

James Weber, Chicago, defeated S. H. Browne, Chicago, by default.

RIDLEY CRICKETERS START ANNUAL TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The first cricket team of the Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, leaves today for a week's cricket matches in and about Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Ridley eleven won the championship of the preparatory schools without a defeat and also defeated seven other clubs in friendly matches during the season. The trip to Philadelphia is an annual one and the games are as follows:

June 28—At Germantown; 29—Ardmore; 30—Philadelphia.

July 1—Merion Cricket Club; 2—Haverford College; 4—Toronto at Toronto.

Included in the team is C. R. Somerville who gives promise of being one of the greatest athletes in Canada in a few years' time. He excels at all sports and his cricket record this season is a fit example. He made a total of 495 runs, an average of 55, including a 212 and 102. His bowling record was 65 wickets for 260 runs, an average of four runs per wicket.

BETTINS AND SUHR TO MEET IN FINAL

W. M. Johnson Easily Defeats W. E. Davis in Semi-Finals of Pacific Coast Tennis Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Matches in the junior groups provided the hardest competition of the semi-final rounds of the Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis championships on the courts of the Berkeley Tennis Club, Saturady.

Herbert Suhr, a promising young San Franciscan defeated E. Chandler, also of San Francisco, in three hard-fought sets. After loosing the first set 6—0, Suhr solved Chandler's service and came through victorious in the next two sessions. Philip Bettins won the other semi-final match.

W. M. Johnston was in good form and easily defeated W. E. Davis in three sets. Johnston's placing of shots was beautiful. He outguessed his opponent at every turn.

Roland Roberts encountered considerable difficulty in his match with Ray Casey of the University of California. Nearly every game went to deuce, but Robert's generalship pulled him through.

Johnston and C. J. Griffin had an easy time with Robert LaCroix and C. Jensen. This pair is rounding into form for the season and bids fair to be in as good form as ever within a few weeks. Griffin is an ideal doubles player and a fitting complement to the brilliant Johnston.

Miss Helen Wills won her way into the finals of both the girls and women's singles Saturday by defeating Miss Lucy McCune and Miss Margaret Jenkins by default. Miss Wills' tennis has brought her out of matches with some of the best women on the coast victorious in this tournament. Astonishment has been great throughout the tourney to see this young lady playing like a veteran and actually outgeneraling opponents years her senior. Miss Wills is also a finalist with Miss Baker in the women's doubles.

Miss Winifred Suhr, of San Francisco, and Miss Lucy McCune, of Pacific Grove, furnished the most exciting women's match of the preliminary rounds Friday. Both were playing a back court game driving the ball time after time to within a few inches of the rear chalk mark. Miss McCune's experience finally won.

Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey, California, mixed doubles champions, advanced to the semi-finals with a victory over Miss Jessie Grieve and Herbert Suhr. The summary:

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Men's Singles—Fifth Round

Ray Greenberg defeated Herbert Suhr, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Sixth Round

W. E. Davis defeated Ray Greenberg, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Roland Roberts defeated C. F. Stickney by default.

Semi-Finals

W. M. Johnston defeated W. E. Davis, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Roland Roberts defeated Ray Casey, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Fourth Round

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated L. O'Connor and G. McLaren, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert LaCroix and C. Jensen defeated Mervyn Griffin and J. Lowenthal, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated Robert LaCroix, and C. Jensen, 6—2, 6—4.

Ray Greenberg and Frank Ragan defeated Carl Bush and Evans, 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Sixth Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Jean Kullman by default.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Lucy McCune, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Winifred Suhr, 6—3, 6—0.

Women's Doubles—Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Baker and Miss Helen Wills defeated Mrs. C. Bender and Mrs. H. V. Allen, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Fuhrem and Miss W. E. Suhr, defeated Miss A. M. Allen and Mrs. Jean Kullman.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round

Miss Anna McCune and Ray Wright defeated Irving Weinstein and Mrs. Walter Ellis, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Fottrell and W. M. Williams defeated Mrs. Jean Kullman and W. C. Parker, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey defeated Miss Jessie Grieve and H. Suhr, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Winifred Suhr and Elmer Griffin defeated Miss Lucy McCune and Robert Kinsey by default.

Fourth Round

Miss M. Thorne and Philip Bettins defeated W. M. Williams and Miss Fottrell, 6—3, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey defeated Miss W. Suhr and Elmer Griffin, 6—2, 10—8.

Miss M. Thorne and Philip Bettins defeated Anna McCune and Roy Wright, 7—5, 6—1.

Girls Junior Singles—Semi-Final Round

Miss Lucy McCune defeated Miss Winifred Suhr, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Margaret Jenkins by default.

Junior Boy Singles—Semi-Final Round

Philip Bettins defeated Louis Heilbron, 6—1, 6—1.

Herbert Suhr defeated E. Chandler, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Junior Boys Doubles—Semi-Final Round

John Basham and H. Dreiske defeated G. van Derleith and W. Welch by default.

Philip Bettins and Herbert Suhr defeated E. Chandler and Thomas Stow, 10—8, 7—5.

HUNTER DEFEATS SLEEM IN TENNIS

J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones Are Defeated in the Third Round of the Men's Doubles at Wimbledon, England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Saturday)—F. T. Hunter, United States player, obtained a place in the last eight in the men's singles of the world's grass-court lawn tennis championships here today by defeating the Indian Mohammed Sleem, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5. Hunter's victory looked far from probable when the first set was in progress and the American continued erratic in the second. Sleem led 5—2, but at this point Hunter suddenly found his form and played brilliantly. His vigorous strokes and smashes which had before failed him enabled him to win five games in succession and thus capture the set. Thereafter he was seen to considerable advantage while winning the third and fourth sets.

The career of the Americans, J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, in the men's doubles, concluded in the third round when they lost 3 sets to 2 against G. D. H. Alston and F. de Saram.

Zenzo Shimidzu of Japan played his fifth-round match against Randolph Lycett, the English Davis Cup player, and won 6—3, 9—11, 2—6, 6—2, 10—8 after a relentless struggle. First one and then the other appeared likely to win, the issue resting in the balance until the last stroke of match.

In the mixed doubles A. D. Kool and Mrs. Kool of Holland lost to J. C. Masterman and Mrs. R. C. Middleton. The summary:

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Cecil Campbell defeated A. H. Gobert, 9—7, 1—6, 4—6, 4—2 (default).

A. R. F. Kingscote defeated T. M. Mavrogordato, 6—0, 10—8, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

G. R. Sherwell and C. H. Grace defeated F. W. Donisthorpe and B. Foster, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1.

L. H. Deane and S. M. Jacob defeated A. A. Fyzee and A. H. Fyzee, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES

Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Mrs. Geraldine Beamish, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. McNair defeated Mrs. R. C. Middleton, 7—5, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES

Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Elin Ryan defeated Mrs. Mabel Parton and Miss D. K. Betty, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Dorothea Lambert defeated Mrs. Marriott and Mrs. Hollick, 6—1, 6—2.

CLEVELAND WINS OVER ST. LOUIS, 15 TO 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	41	24	.631
New York	39	28	.582
Washington	37	32	.536
Boston	30	31	.492
Detroit	33	35	.485
St. Louis	28	36	.438
Chicago	26	35	.426
Philadelphia	25	38	.397

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2 (first game)
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3 (second game)
St. Louis 10, Cleveland 5
Washington 6, New York 4
Detroit 7, Chicago 6

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 9, Washington 1
Cleveland 15, St. Louis 1
Detroit 10, Chicago 8

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston
St. Louis at Cleveland

DETROIT BEATS CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Detroit took a lead with five runs in the fourth which Chicago strove desperately, but unsuccessfully, to overcome. The score was 8 to 10. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	1—	10	12	1
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3—	8	16	2

Batteries—Perrit, Middleton, Hollings and Bassler; Kerr, Hodge, Davenport and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarity and Dineen.

CLEVELAND WINS EASILY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The scoring capacity of Cleveland in early innings seemed unlimited. Climax came with eight runs in the fourth. St. Louis scored a single run in the eighth, losing 1 to 15. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland.....	1	3	2	8	0	0	1	0	x—15	17	2	
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	5	2

Batteries — Bagby and Nunamaker; Palermo, Richmond, Bayne and Severeid, Billings. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

NEW YORK IS WINNER, 9 TO 1

NEW YORK, New York—Home runs by G. H. Ruth and Robert Meusel gave New York three runs in the third inning. Roger Peckinpaugh scored ahead of Ruth's 27th. New York won 9 to 1. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York ...	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	x—	9	17	1
Washington .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	5

Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Mogridge, Gaines and Gharrity, Brottem. Umpires—Chill, Owens and Nallin.

AMERICAN POLO FOUR BEATS HURLINGHAM

HURLINGHAM POLO FIELD, London—The United States polo team defeated the Hurlingham four in an exhibition game Saturday, 13 to 5. The game took the place of the third international polo match, which was made unnecessary by the American team winning the cup in two straight games.

The American team was composed of E. W. Hopping, No. 1; C. C. Rumsey, No. 2; J. W. Webb, No. 3, and R. E. Strawbridge, back. The latter was substituted for Devereux Milburn, who was indisposed. Hopping and Rumsey were reserves of the American team in the match for the international trophy.

The British team comprised Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomlinson, No. 1; Maj. F. W. Barrett, No. 2; Maj. J. E. Harrison, No. 3, and Lord Dalmeny, back.

FENWAY PARK
Today At 3:15
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1894

BRAVES FINALLY WIN FROM BROOKLYN, 7 TO 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	42	20	.677
New York	40	24	.625
Boston	34	28	.548
St. Louis	33	31	.516
Brooklyn	32	34	.485
Chicago	27	32	.458
Cincinnati	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	18	42	.295

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 2, Boston 1
New York 9, Philadelphia 4 (first game)
New York 17, Philadelphia 4 (second game)
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 2
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4 (first game)
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 2 (second game)

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 7, Brooklyn 4
Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 3
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn
New York at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at St. Louis
Pittsburgh at Chicago

BRAVES WIN OUT, 7 TO 4

BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn was leading 4 to 2 at the beginning of the ninth. L. J. Cadore then weakened, allowing five runs. Boston won, 7 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5—	7	15	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—McQuillan, Scott and Gowdy, Gibson; Cadore and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PITTSBURGH WINS BY 11 TO 3

CHICAGO, Illinois—G. C. Alexander was in poor form yesterday, allowing 19 hits, many of them in the seventh and ninth. Pittsburgh won 11 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh....	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	4—	11	19	0
Chicago.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—	3	7	3

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt. Skiff; Alexander and O'Farrell. Umpires—Klem and Brennan.

REDS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—L. D. Brenton weakened in the eighth inning, when St. Louis scored three which brought victory 5 to 2. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	x—	5	10	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	7	4

Batteries—Haines and Dilhoefer; Brenton and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

MICHIGAN ELECTS SIMMONS

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — W. H. Simmons, of Richmond, Michigan, has been elected captain of the 1922 track team for the University of Michigan. He was one of this year's best dash men. Simmons was the star track man at the Michigan Agricultural College before coming here.

YALE ELECTS ALDRICH

NEW YORK, New York—M. P. Aldrich '22 of Fall River, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Yale University 1922 baseball team. Aldrich, who will also captain the Yale varsity football team next fall, plays shortstop on the nine.

NAVY ELECTS C. W. KING

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York—C. W. King, who was No. 3 in this year's United States Naval Academy eight, has been elected captain of the crew for next year. He was stroke for the Olympic crew which won the world's championship.

McKEE CAPTURES COLLEGE TITLE

Drake University Golfer Defeats George Hartman of Chicago for the Western Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Robert McKee of Drake University defeated George Hartman of the University of Chicago in the final round of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association golf tournament at the Indiana Hill Golf Club. Two extra holes were necessary before McKee could win by 1 up. Both men played consistently and evenly. There was seldom a distance of more than 20 yards between their balls after driving from the tee or the fairway. A slight inconsistency in putting prolonged the match for both men missed easy shots and when at a disadvantage completed difficult shots on the green. The Chicago man led at the end of the morning 1 up.

On the 37th hole both pulled their drives a little to the left; McKee outdrove Hartman with a brassie shot by 25 yards. Hartman approached and made a 12-foot putt while McKee had but four feet between his ball and the hole and missed his shot. The spectators did not doubt that this hole was the end and were visibly surprised when McKee missed his shot. On the final hole both men sliced from the tee, McKee leading a little bit from the edge of the rough while Hartman went in the long grass about 10 feet. Hartman's next shot landed in a bunker which guards the green on the right. The shot from the bunker fell short. McKee's massie shot left the ball on the edge of the green. Hartman's long put narrowly escaped the hole, following which McKee missed an equally difficult putt by inches. Hartman's short shot from the bunker had cost the match. Only the best of sportsmanship was in evidence throughout the close and exciting play. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Robert McKee, Drake University, defeated George Hartman, University of Chicago, 1 up (38 holes).

play. The summary:

PERRY ADAIR WINS THE SOUTHERN TITLE

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Perry Adair, Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Georgia, low medalist, won his first Southern amateur golf championship here Saturday by defeating B. R. Wenzler, Colonial Club, Memphis, Tennessee, 3 up and 7 to play.

Adair, who had led 3 up at the end of the morning round, improved his play during the afternoon and had gained three more holes at the turn. This put him 6 up and he won the next holes in succession, getting a "birdie" on the eleventh hole of 442 yards.

YALE NINE WINS FROM PRINCETON

Elis Easily Capture Third and Deciding Game From the Tigers by a Score of 13 to 4

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	4	0	1.000
Yale	2	3	.400
Princeton	1	4	.200

NEW YORK, New York—Yale University won its baseball series from Princeton here Saturday when the Elis defeated the Tigers in the third game of their series, by a score of 13 to 4. This also gave Yale second place in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton championship series.

Yale appeared to have learned a lesson in batting from its second game with Harvard at Boston, Wednesday, as the Blue made 14 safe hits and scored 13 runs, only three less than were made by Harvard against Yale. Yale also held Princeton to the same score as Harvard held Yale.

The batting of Yale was not only timely, but for many extra bases. S. K. Kernan made a home run in the eighth inning with the bases full. C. F. Eddy made a three-base hit, while J. A. Sloan made two two-base hits and Kernan made one. T. H. McNamara did the best batting for Princeton with a home run and a two-base hit. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	8	x—13	14	2	
Princeton	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	4	8	4

Batteries—Robinson and Peters; Jefferies, Margetts and Fisher. Umpires—Gaston and Corcoran. Time—2h.

HARVARD ELECTS CONLON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A. J. Conlon '22 of Winchester, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Harvard University baseball team for next year. He has played shortstop on the varsity during the past two years and was captain and quarterback on the Harvard second varsity eleven last fall. He also captained his freshman baseball team.

MRS. GAVIN WINS DISTRICT TITLE

Defeats Miss G. M. Bishop for the Metropolitan Women's Golf Championship by 9 and 8

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. W. A. Gavin, title holder in 1917, again won the golf championship of the Metropolitan District, Friday, when she defeated Miss G. M. Bishop, also a former champion, in the final round on the links of the Nassau Country Club by 9 and 8.

Mrs. Gavin played brilliant golf throughout the tournament and this is especially true of the final round. She covered the 18 holes in the morning round with a fine 78, being 6 up at the end of the morning play. Miss Bishop took 86. Mrs. Gavin made the nine holes played in the afternoon in 39 as against 49 for Miss Bishop. Mrs. Gavin won all her matches by wide margins with the exception of the first round. The playing of Miss Molly Conroy of the Fox Hills Golf Club was very good. The summary:

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, defeated Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. A. M. Nowak, South View, defeated Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Knollwood Country Club, 3 and 1.

Mrs. N. K. Toerge, Nassau Country Club, defeated Mrs. R. M. Hammer, Flushing Country Club, 7 and 5.

Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Piping Rock Club, defeated Mrs. C. Fair, Nassau Country Club, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Albert Taylor, Hackensack Golf Club, defeated Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock Club, 3 and 2.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire Country Club, defeated Mrs. L. Grumbach, Hollywood Golf Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. H. Lapham, Apawamis Club, 3 and 2.

Miss Molly Conroy, Fox Hills Golf Club, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Hollywood Golf Club, 6 and 5.

Second Round

Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, defeated Mrs. A. M. Nowak, South View, 2 up.

Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Piping Rock Club, defeated Mrs. N. K. Toerge, Nassau Country Club, 1 up.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire Country Club, defeated Mrs. Albert Taylor, Hackensack Golf Club, 7 and 6.

Miss Molly Conroy, Fox Hills Golf Club, defeated Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich Country Club, 1 up (19 holes).

Semi-Final Round

Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Piping Rock Club, 4 and 3.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire Country Club, defeated Miss Molly Conroy, Fox Hills Golf Club, 4 and 3.

Final Round

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire Country Club, defeated Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, 9 and 8.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CHANGES

At the National Gallery

The annual report of the director of the National Gallery, London, contains this sentence: "A considerable part of the Gallery remains in the hands of His Majesty's Office of Works."

This innocent-looking statement means that, since the armistice, His Majesty's Office of Works has been striving to restore the National Gallery to a condition suitable for the hanging of pictures. For, during the war, this institution, like most of the public buildings of London, was invaded by war workers—clerks and so on. The adventures of the pictures during the anxious years of violence were many and strange. Some of the masterpieces were stored in the cellars; others were rolled up and taken by motors to safety-first places in the country, in some cases as far as Wales. Anxiety brooded over the nation's treasures; but this scattering of the pictures, the hurried night journeys when bombing planes were expected, the shifting and sorting, has not been disadvantageous. The pictures have been seen in different lights; they have been examined at leisure and reconsidered, with the result that a beginning has been made in a scheme of museum arrangement which I, and others, have been advocating for years.

That scheme is briefly this: the third-class pictures have been withdrawn from the exhibition roms, and have been hung in the spacious basement galleries. The public is not admitted to this mediocre display; but students who are interested in school pictures, failures, and works that, for centuries, have gone by the names of certain masters, but are certainly not their handiwork, are allowed to examine them. Every gallery should hold such a revaluation, say, every 20 years. I walked through the new mediocre basement rooms of the National Gallery. It was rather depressing; but there was joy, too—the realization that this necessary art sorting-out has at last begun.

Another war-gain has to be chronicled. The rooms which the industrious clerks have vacated called for refurbishing and painting, and the director, Sir Charles J. Holmes, saw his opportunity, and was equal to it. He determined to allow his decorative instincts full play; he decided to abolish stuffs as hangings, to paint the walls, thus giving the pictures as much light as possible; and to hang the works, whenever possible, in a single line. He would keep the various schools together, but the large altar pieces, of which the gallery has many examples, he would hang in the Dome, and in the halls radiating from it, thus obtaining the nearest approach to an ecclesiastical setting that is possible in a secular building.

Painting the walls presented difficulties, as they were covered with Lincrusta Walton decoration, laboriously imitating stamped Spanish leather; and the government, always economical, where art is concerned, refused to allow these costly Lincrusta Walton excrescences to be torn off. There was nothing to do but to paint them over. But what color?

Hitherto it has been considered that deep red is the best general tint for an assemblage, all kinds, all schools, of old masters. But the director is something of an innovator. The rooms in the National Gallery are old-fashioned and badly lighted, designed in days when it was actually the custom to throw the light upon the center of the room where it is wasted, not on the walls where it is wanted. His problem was how to lighten the walls. He decided to do this with a warm gray paint, and to heighten the effect, in each room, with a frieze of a stronger color. In the Sienese apartments he desired to imitate the rough texture of the walls of a Sienese palace, or church, where the pictures once hung; in the English Victorian rooms his aim was to suggest the look of a Victorian apartment, and so on. I do not think that all this would have been Whistler's ideal of picture gallery decoration, but Sir Charles Holmes is a literary man, as well as an artist. That Victorian room is a literary, not an artistic idea.

He admits that the decorations are not always what he intended. Unless one stands over a workman, and actually mixes the paint for him, it is impossible to get absolutely the colors one wants. The director confessed to me that the first great room, No. 1, where those superb pictures, the Michelangelo and the Uccello hang, is the least satisfactory. He wanted a warm gray. The workmen gave him a stony white.

When I stood in the vestibule and looked through the glass doors upon Room No. 1, I admit that it was something of a shock. At first I saw nothing but the vast white walls, stony white, with a rough surface, and above them a deep, blue frieze. The pictures are beautifully hung—that unparalleled "Baptism of Christ" by Piero della Francesca, perhaps the loveliest earliest landscape, looked wonderful, but— Well, you know, we get used to old things and old ways in this world, childish memories cling, and as I walked through the rooms, noting that each one has its particular tint of paint, and its particular color of frieze, and that no picture is in the position hallowed for me by memory, I began to wonder if I liked change, and if I was not longing for the old, august, slumbrous look of the National Gallery, the pictures crowding the walls, in dingy frames, and on the canvases the dusty golden patine that only Time and Weather, those first rate Old Masters, can produce.

Then I reflected: "You are judging these changes from the personal standpoint, my friend. Think of others, think of progress. Pictures are meant to be seen, not to be brooded over." So, after a while, I began to realize that the changes in the National Gallery really benefit the pictures, but maybe they slightly distress those who love the past, and who cannot immediately get used to changes, even if they be improvements. Gradually, my regrets passed, and I began to feel a sporting interest in the next room, the one I was about to enter, wondering if it were possible to go on ringing the changes in the hues of walls and friese. By degrees I forgot all about the backgrounds. The pictures, in their new presentation, speak for themselves, and by the time I had reached the end of the many, many rooms I had merely a feeling of amazement and congratulation that one gallery should possess such treasures, and thankfulness that the formation of the National Gallery began long ago, when it was possible to buy great pictures for a reasonable sum.

Another feeling, too. The National Gallery is becoming democratic. At the top of the staircase, in the vestibule, in the very presence of Cimabue and Margaritone, there is now a catalogue stall, with photographs, and piles, indeed skyscrapers of picture post cards. Shaggy tourists stand there addressing them, and sticking on stamps, under the very eyes, as it were, of Cimabue, and Margaritone. O World, O Life, O Time!

Thinking it all over, Turner—that wizard—is one of those who has gained by the changes. Never have I seen his disordered "Interior at Petworth," that orgy of color, look more wonderful, or those fading dreams of loveliness, the two late Venice pictures, seem more beautiful. And on the staircase wall, well shown, are the two great pictures by himself that he ordained should hang forever beside the two great Claudes as a challenge and an object to posterity in landscape painting. Which is the greater pair? Turner had no doubts. But I sometimes think that Claude holds his own. And we must remember that it was Claude who started the game. He was the originator of these huge panoramic landscapes—half a county displayed, with opening gates to immensity, magical.

No doubt in time we shall all become used to the changes at the National Gallery. My present view is that the pictures gain in light and lose in dignity. But as light is more important than dignity, I may, stifling my personal, lurking love of dignity, announce that the changes are right.

Q. R.

EGYPTIAN ART AT BURLINGTON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—When the last exhibition of Egyptian art was held by this club nothing was known prior to the Pyramid Age. Since then research and study have brought up knowledge which takes us back to the early dynastic period, but even now the secret of the origins of Egyptian art still evades us and probably lies under the ground of the Delta region as yet untouched by the archæologist's spade. The long lineage of Egyptian art, taking us back some four or five thousand years before the Christian era and further than that of any other race, naturally leads to the inference that all art forms, as we know them today, spring somehow, somewhere, and somewhen from this parent stock of Egypt.

But the question of origin at one or more centers has been disputed. The theory of reinvention in different ages and countries is an easy supposition, and is in conflict with what we know, for it is very difficult to point out decoration anywhere which is proved to have originated independently and not to have been derived from Egyptian sources. Indian, Muhammadan, Greek, Chinese and Central Asian art all bear traces of the descent of design along the well-known historical lines of intercourse from the Egyptian source.

The two strongest reasons for Egyptian art were first the practical and secondly the religious. Articles of everyday use, pots, furniture, woven materials, combs, spoons, knives were all treated by the early Egyptians as subjects to be made beautiful and pleasing by carving and painting. Even sculpture, today one of the fine arts lending itself in the hands of impressionists like Rodin, to the embodiment of fleeting emotions and intangible ideas, had its origin in the practical Egyptian figure carvings. That we have not the same purpose in our sculpture as the early Egyptians is obvious. Our tendency is toward the symbolical whereas his was in closest relation to his religious beliefs. Rodin once said that until we today have new ideals to symbolize, sculpture will not survive as a living art. In other words he is asking that the carved stone shall be the embodiment of some intangible idea. And this curiously different form is somewhat similar to the desire of the early Egyptian in his sculpture. His word for the act of carving a statue meant also "to give birth," and the carver was called "the vivifier."

Now the paintings or sculptured reliefs were done so that those in whose honor they were erected might enjoy the scenes portrayed, such as counting flocks and herds, conquering enemies, hunting, etc., etc. Thus we see men's practical needs and religious beliefs combined to make in the earliest times a reason for sculpture. This is not the place further to pursue so interesting a theme. Sufficient is it to say that the ancient Egyptian, throughout his early and late periods, was a "realist." But he was a decorative realist. Everything he observed through formulæ and this produced some of the most graceful and consciously beautiful decorative art the world has known. He seems to have made up his mind at once, for dynastic art suddenly makes its appearance in Upper Egypt thoroughly formed and strong in the affluence of its power.

In the world of art this mystery of the full blossom without the apparent bud often occurs. For instance, stained glass, the most glorious craft product of the middle ages, makes its appearance fully developed in the twelfth century and almost immediately after suffered decline. Another example is afforded by Egypt and is illustrated by a colored photograph at the Burlington Fine Arts Club of the earliest known piece of tapestry weaving now in the Cairo Museum. This is a very finely woven piece with a pattern showing considerable development in design and coloring. Again Egypt must be considered the parent of glass manufacturing and specimens here shown of the XVIII (1587 B. C.) Dynasty rival the productions of Venice of the fifteenth century. Their beauty of color and striated patterns intensify the mystery of their origin.

Again where was the fine jewelry here shown made? Found in a tomb at Dashur of the XII (2778 B. C.) Dynasty it belongs to the period of the earliest yet discovered rings of a princess with a diadem, now at Cairo. Most of the examples at the Burlington Fine Arts are made of thin gold plate, beaten over finely carved wood. The soldering is so fine and delicate as to defy detection. That dovetailing and mitering, two essential joints to the modern cabinet maker, were known in Egypt is proved by a toilet box of the XII Dynasty. This box is of fine wood and actually veneered in ebony and ivory, a silver knob on the front and top serving to hold the fastening of string. The front is made to pull forward, thus exposing a tray with eight holes receiving ivory toilet vases. Chippendale and Sheraton, the eighteenth century masters of veneer, come to the mind, and the long stretch of centuries in Europe when the art of veneer was unknown. The prevalence of veneer today, the use of debased metals in jewelry, the imitations of precious stones in materials of a baser sort, the imitation of the graining of marbles and wood, all these things and many others were common 3000 years ago as today.

Even the archaism of the Gothic revival in the forties of last century, and the intended harking back by some of the extreme moderns of today have their parallel in ancient Egypt, an example of which is to be seen in the very finely carved top piece and panels of an ivory chest at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The relief of the figures, lotus, animals or hierogiyphs, is very low and extremely skillful, stained here and there with a green pigment. The treatment points undoubtedly to the IV or V dynasties (3998-3503 B. C.) but Dr. A. H. Gardiner points out that on philological grounds the casket must be assigned to the XXVI Dynasty (663 B. C.), and is therefore an extraordinary example of faithful archaism. It is rare, however, that the lotus depicted is seen in this form on IV or V dynastic work, whereas in the XXVI Dynasty it is quite common.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"The Baroness de Prangins," by Largillière

Recently purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

LARGILLIÈRE AND PRANGINS PORTRAITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Museum's accession of two historical portraits by the Flemish-trained French painter, Nicholas Largillière, on whose brilliant canvases the pomps and vanities of the royal court of Louis XIV still shine in factitious splendor, is in its way the most interesting museum event since the purchase from the Degas sale, last year, of the Ingres portraits of Monsieur and Madame LeBlanc. The new Largillières are life-size and full dress presentments of the Baron and Baroness of Prangins, Swiss nobles who were in high favor at the court of Versailles, and who in 1723 built that subsequently famous château de Prangins on the Lake of Geneva near Lausanne which has been variously associated with Voltaire, Joseph Bonaparte, and, as recently as the spring of the present year, with the former Emperor Charles of Austria.

The canvases hold their own academically with the Nattiers and Bouchers, the Ingres and the David, among which they now hang. At the same time, as if to show the distinguished potency of the fashionable portrait painter throughout the centuries, they have a modern modish éclat, almost as if fresh from the brush of a Laszlo, a Sargent,—or, for the sake of direct association, let us say a Carolus-Buran. For Carolus was Sargent's early master in Paris, even as Peter Lely, Van Dyck's successor as painter of the British aristocracy, was the teacher of Largillière in London. Largillière's pedigree as fashionable portrait painter of a gilded age—in his long career of activity covering the last 30 years of the Grand Monarch's reign, the interval of the Regency, and then bringing him well into the time of Louis XV, he painted at least 1500 portraits of the French nobility and plutocratic bourgeoisie—is linked to Van Dyck in another way. Although Parisian born, he grew up in Antwerp, under tutelage of Goubeau, a Flemish pupil of Van Dyck, then went to London at the age of 18, and presently became attached to the English court of Charles II. A few years later, Largillière returned to France still a young artist, but with the best technical equipment of his time, and settled down to his life work, which in its virtuosity later broadened out to include historical and ecclesiastical painting. His portrait of LeBrun, in the Louvre, recalls that he early won the patronage of that all-powerful arbiter of the arts and founder of the French academic school of painting.

The portrait of the Baroness de Prangins shows a plump and pleasing gentlewoman in cream-colored satin, gold and garnet, standing against a rich green velvet curtain, with one hand extended in a gesture of sweeping grace and vigor. This was evidently a favorite pose of Largillière's fair sitters, being very much like that of Marie Marguerite Lambert de Thorigny, in a third Largillière portrait owned by the Museum since 1903. The Baroness' portrait was one of the Cent Portraits de Femmes du XVIII Siècle in the historic Paris exhibition of 1910.

The Baron, as depicted in the companion canvas, is obviously a person of elegance and position, as indicated by his powdered wig and embroidered velvet coat. He is shown in a typical Van Dyck pose, that is even more expressive of the artist's own high lineage than that of the "sitter."

ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—An exhibition of art is at present open at Rome. It is meant to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Rome as capital of Italy, and is the first of a series of exhibitions that will be held every two years. Owing to its representative national character the present exhibition is composed only of Italian art but in the future it will be international. The whole palace of fine arts in the Via Nazionale is occupied by the exhibition which consists of a section of retrospective modern art, another of contemporary painting and sculpture, another of architecture and yet another of black and white work. The retrospective section is of particular importance because, for the first time, many of the best and but little known Italian masters of the nineteenth century are represented—such as Gigante, Toma, Fattori, Galli, Grubicy, etc., and we can but hope that this exhibition will teach many to appreciate the work of these men.

Giacinto Gigante is the founder of the modern Neapolitan school. He was born in 1804 and painted chiefly watercolors representing views of the gulf and of the surroundings of Naples. This kind of painting was very much practiced in Naples because of the tourists and was looked upon as a low form of commercial art. But Gigante turned it into a school of sincerity for the younger generation, and drawing them away from the academic religious painting he taught them to sketch directly from nature. Among his followers the most famous were Giuseppe, Nicola, and Filipo Palizzi, three brothers born in the Abruzzi but educated at Naples; the last one especially known for his marvelous gift for getting the movement and character of animals in small, exquisitely finished pictures. Another side of the school is shown by Giacchino Toma, a delicate "sensitif" who liked to represent poetical episodes of intimate domestic life and chose as a frame for his delicate feminine subjects the simplest interiors. His taste for blue and for white backgrounds often reminds us of Vermeer of Delft.

As it appears from the artists named, the Neapolitan school, which went on developing during the whole of the eighteenth century, had a markedly naturalistic character and a bent toward depicting the humble side of life. But Morelli endowed it with depth of conception in many large historical pictures, though he lost in the effort the charm of freshness of his colleagues and became somewhat artificial. In any case the most recent masters from Dalbono to Casciaro, from Michetti to Mancini have gone back frankly to nature or rather to the external appearance of nature, and both in landscape and figure painting they continue in the gay, vivid, illusionistic Neapolitan tradition. In the Roman exhibition one large room is devoted to some of the best works of these artists.

Another whole room is given to Giovanni Costa. Costa, a Roman, worked from 1850 up to the end of the century, his life being one of continual struggle for the freedom of Italy and for freedom in art. A great friend of Lord Leighton and of many other famous English artists and politicians who valued the strength of his character and the nobility of his ideals, he exercised a remarkable influence on his contemporaries. He taught them how to frame a picture in their mind before framing it on the canvas"—to use an expression of Fromentin's—he taught them simplicity and clearness, the everlasting qualities of classical Italian tradition. These qualities of his appear but incompletely in this exhibition because only a certain number of minor studies and pictures could be shown, all his most important works being in private collections in England. There is, however, enough to show what a great painter he was, and to make us realize the importance of his position in Italian art, which he had found enslaved to academic rules and left, through his studies of landscape and his knowledge of technique, entirely renewed.

One of the painters who best understood him and followed in his footsteps was Giovanni Fattori, a Tuscan, with whom Italian art realized its summit. Two rooms have been reserved, and rightly, for him and in these are hung landscapes, seascapes, portraits and battle scenes, small and large, painted on canvas and on wood, each one impressive from its sense of color limited to a few rich tones, from its healthy realism never mean nor merely pleasing. We feel that the artist looks at life with the eye of a true painter, for whom everything seen can find in design and color adequate means of expression apart from the importance of the subject itself. All the paintings exhibited belong to private collectors who have, since a few years ago, become aware of Fattori's importance. It is sad to know that in his lifetime Fattori lived in poverty and sold for a few hundred lire masterpieces that are now paid for with many ten thousands of lire.

The three next rooms contain the works of Lombard painters who practiced divisionism and because of that are collected together, though their aims, and the results of these aims are very different. The head of this movement is Grubicy, a Hungarian by descent, who began to paint very late and revealed a delicate insight into poetical landscape. The best of them all, however, is Segantini, the painter of Alpine heights, whose work is world famous. There are here only five of his paintings but these five show his powerful rendering of the color transparency of the atmosphere of the Engadine where he lived and worked. Near to him are all his pupils: Sottocornola, Cressini, Norbelli, Bonomi, Fornara, Pelizza da Volpedo, most of them Lombards. There is also Previati born in Ferrara, but a Milanese at heart who adopted the divisionistic technique, though more for decorative than realistic purposes. Previati was a dreamer full of the romance of man's heroism in religion and in history, and his works are like dreams harmoniously threaded on a musical rhythm.

Besides these men there are some minor artists represented with less important works. Giuseppe Galli, a lover of delicate and silvery tones which are shown in the complexions of his women and children, in his silk dresses and in his endlessly varying clouds. Delleani, a Piedmontese landscape painter of remarkable skill, who got his best effects in small sketches, Giuseppe Ferrari and Serafino Vanutelli, two Roman portrait painters, very correct and accomplished in their rendering of human caracter, Boccioni and Bonzagni.

Passing from the retrospective section to the contemporary one, the first fact that strikes us is the absence of most of the better known painters and sculptors—Tito and Bistolfi, for instance—while a crowd of young men come to the fore revealing or confirming new and promising gifts. It would be of little use to the reader to give a long list of names, but we must mention the painters Carena, Oppo, Scoffici, Romagnoli and Levy; Selva, Luppi, Drei, Palmerini, sculptors; De Carolis, wood engraver; Disertori, etcher, and Muzio, architect, because these men are certain to be in the future much spoken of.

As a whole this section shows that the steps of the young Italian artists do not any longer wander along the blind alleys of futurism but are planted on the broad way of sane tradition. And this is a good sign.

SCULPTURE BY GERTRUDE WHITNEY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The exhibition of sculpture at the McLean's Galleries, Haymarket, is a model of what an exhibition should be. Here are but 22 pieces, with plenty of space around each so that it receives the fullest attention from many points of view, which is so necessary to the best appreciation of sculpture. The room is hung with gold-colored curtains simply draped, thus giving a quiet background to the pieces which by their modeling catch the light and shade. The general impression of the whole exhibition is one of restful dignity. All the work is by one artist and its high level of excellence with unity of idea and placing give the visitor a deep pleasure, all too rare in art exhibitions. Mrs. Whitney is an American who while studying in Paris received the attention and counsel of Rodin. That she turned not a deaf ear to this master is evident from one or two pieces, but in most of her work she shows an individual, large, comprehensive attitude toward her art.

The most distinctive work, the largest, is the Titanic Memorial given by the women of America to be erected in Washington. This figure is dignified and simple, one of its best features being the rhythmic design of the drapery on the outstretched arms; the one swathed from the front, the other from the back. The subtle use of these lines and planes give much movement and life to the whole figure, while the face and head, a more finished replica of which is also shown, is sober and expressive, and entirely free from the maudlin sentiment it would have been so easy to impart to it. This head has been acquired by the Musée du Luxembourg.

Modern costume does not frighten Mrs. Whitney, for she contrives to make it in "A Statuette" fully expressive of the human form within it. The bronze "Caryatid," a small figure beautifully modeled, should have its title changed. It could be accepted as a man carrying a large stone on his head, but the whole feeling is not of a static quality sufficient to warrant the function of a "caryatid" which is to support something. Like most artists, Mrs. Whitney is not happy in her inspirations from the war and it would be a good thing if she could forget this period and pick up the threads of her earlier work which is best shown in "Paganism." This work has the mobile qualities of a Rodin, is imbued with a deep poetry and helps to convince us that if Mrs. Whitney is not yet great, she is very nearly so.

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For me, for me, these old retreats
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THE HOME FORUM

Vanity of Vanities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What have I to do with you,
Cheating ears and cheating eyes?
Can you tell if truth be true,
Or where eternal beauty lies?
Echo answers, Lies, Lies!

You are but a mortal sense
Of an empty mortal dream.
Dream and dreamer, get you hence
Death shall strip you, that would seem
One with man and Life supreme.

Death shall strip you and be stript,
Vanity of vanities!
All in nothingness be dipt—
He who hears and He who sees,
He who lives, knows naught of these.

Spirit's senses never cease
Flowing as one for man's delight;
Spirit's senses are at peace.
Who that knows his true birthright
But finds the darkness yield to light.

What have I to do with you,
Cheating ears and cheating eyes?
Can you tell if truth be true,
Or where eternal beauty lies?
Echo answers, Lies, Lies!

River and Garden

"Altogether a very pleasant river to travel on, the bank being still very beautiful with flowers; the long purples, and willow-herb, and that strong-colored yellow flower very close and buttony, are the great show; but there is a very pretty dark blue flower, I think mug-wort, mixed with all that, besides the purple blossom of the house-mint and mouse-ear and here and there a bit of meadow-sweet belated," William Morris writes. "As to the garden it seems to me its chief fruit is—blackbirds. However they have left us some gooseberries, and I shall set to work this morning to get some before their next sit-down meal. As for flowers, the July glory has departed as needs must, but the garden looks pleasant though not very flowery. Those sweet sultans are run very much to leaf, but the beds in which they and the scabious are look very pretty, the latter having very delicate foliage. There are two tall hollyhocks (O so tall) by the strawberries, one white, one a very pretty red; there are still a good many poppies in blossom. Few apples, few plums, plenty of vegetables else. Weather doubtful; I woke up this morning to a most splendid but very stormy sunrise. The nights have been fine, and the moon rises her old way from behind the great barn."—"The Life of William Morris."

The Fallen Flower

When I saw the fallen flower return
to the branch—lo! it was only a butterfly!—"Japanese Lyrics" (tr. by Lafcadio Hearn).

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Hope On

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE seem to be moments in the lives of most people when misfortune appears to outweigh temporarily a just appreciation of benefits received. The natural buoyancy which belongs to him who knows he has cause to be grateful yields to a sense of discouragement. This is wrong and unreasonable, of course, but Christian Science is needed to show why this particular attitude of mind is not based upon any real ground. Christian Science is the star of hope which shines through the mists of misconception and misunderstanding and bids mankind hope on for very clear and definite reasons. It is the hope of the race, the rainbow which spans the heavens at the very time when threatening clouds are sweeping across it. It answers the deep-seated hope of salvation which lies buried in every human heart, the imperishable hope which never wholly disappears, no matter how dark the hour may be.

Christian Science has brought hope to the so-called hopeless, healing to the invalid, joy to the joyless and peace to the restless. Hope is that quality of the heart which purifies it, if hope is placed on God, divine Principle. Let God instruct the heart, then hope can rise to the zenith of spiritual aspiration. The Psalmist admonished his own soul, disturbed, disquieted, and cast down, with the ringing cry, "hope thou in God." The true resort in the hour of tribulation is God Himself, and it is because Christian Science explains, so that all who wish may understand, how to turn to God in the hour of hopelessness, that it deserves the title of the hope of the race, the messenger of heaven-born hope, which fadeth not away. Among Mrs. Eddy's earlier poems is one entitled, "Hope." The second verse reads,

"Hope happifies life, at the altar or bower,
And loosens the fetters of pride and of power;
It comes through our tears, as the soft summer rain,
To beautify, bless, and make joyful again."

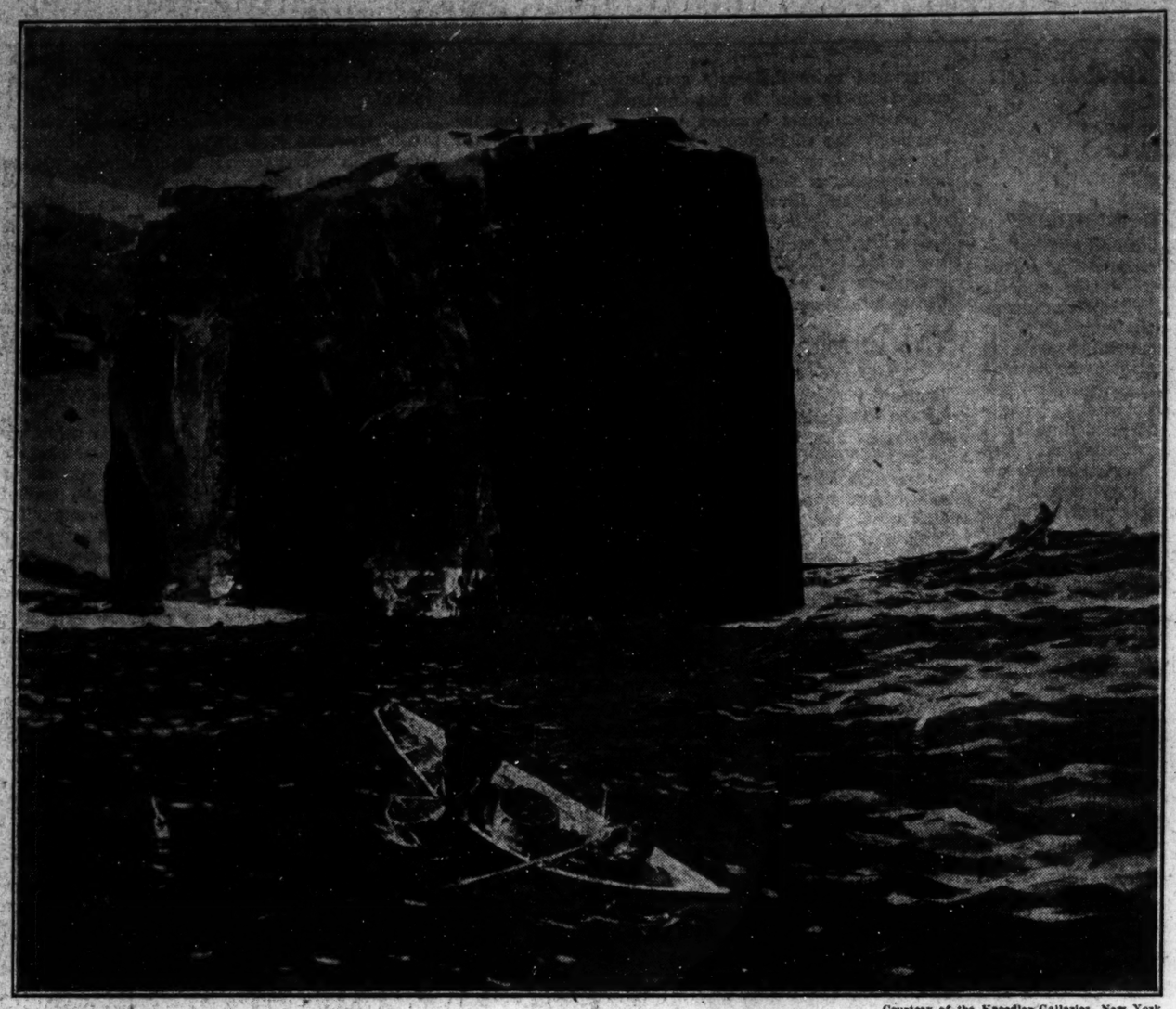
("Poems," p. 45)

It is significant that the word hope is so generally associated with the words faith and charity. In the Scriptures we read that "faith is the substance of things hoped for." Faith leads to the fulfillment of hope, for faith, metaphysically interpreted, is spiritual understanding. Charity is love and is the final achievement of hope, the top rung in the ladder which mounts from sense to Soul. Faith, hope and charity overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil. The sufferings entailed in human problems are unreal to the one who spiritually understands faith and hope, and such a one grows rich in the understanding of divine Love, so that it becomes his All-in-all, and there is no other attraction for him. Christian Science reveals the imperishable facts about true creation, growth, and maturity. It explains the full bloom of age as never decaying or dying, and so is the higher hope for all mankind.

Selfishness tries to veil the hope of a spiritual self, but Christian Science proves with its irrefutable logic that the spiritual self is the real self, and is immortal. Spiritual hope is the lodestar which attracts to heaven, while the hope of material sense is the lodestone which drags to earth. The individual consciousness is more attuned to truth today, and through this fact the evil forces of the world are being uncovered and are coming to the surface for their destruction. Really, the world situation is more hopeful than it was before the present day turmoil began. Many individuals have risen to a higher perception of Christliness. The world is being pelted with the darts of truth, causing a disturbance and an upheaval, but through this very experience there comes a purified sense of man's fundamental Principle, God, and of man's inherent unselfishness.

Out of mankind's hopelessness comes the true hope of salvation through faith, through definite knowledge of the Science of being. How many a one, temporarily overwhelmed by sin, sickness, or the fear of death, has found that very time to be the opportunity for God to manifest Himself as a present help. Human history is full of incidents of the most startling and surprising nature, of persons finding God or divine Principle under the most adverse circumstances, as it would seem to ordinary reasoning. When human resources have failed and hopelessness as regards material means has arrived, people generally "give up," as they say, that is, they surrender something of the false self and are more ready to listen to the voice of Truth. What they have hitherto relied upon has broken down, they are then more willing to turn elsewhere.

Now spiritual facts are contrary to human belief and invariably come as a surprise. If there is not some preparatory adjustment of the human mind, there is little likelihood that it will accommodate itself to the new point of view; but when there has been an upheaval, the soil of mentality has been loosened and the truth can take root. It is quite habitual now for planters of trees to explode a charge of dynamite in the ground to make the necessary hole for the roots. Similar explosions may be considered beneficial in preparing the mentality of the sufferer for the reception of the hope which saves through faith. Again and again those who testify of their healing at the Wednesday evening meetings of the Christian Science church, bring out the fact that they were at the lowest ebb of their experience when the light dawned which dissipated the clouds. Mrs. Eddy's case was considered hopeless when through the revelation of Christian Science she was completely healed and enabled to begin that career which brought hope to a hopeless world. Her writings have proved to be to multitudes, a joyous call to hope on, because she could tell them the reason for the hope which was in them. She had high hopes for the church which she founded, that it would carry forward the same good news which she brought to human consciousness. So we find her writing to the church in Concord, New Hampshire, on the occasion of the dedication of its edifice, "May the towering top of its goodly temple—burdened with beauty, pointing to the heavens, bursting into the rapture of song—long call the worshipper to seek the haven of hope, the heaven of Soul, the sweet sense of angelic song chiming chaste challenge to praise him who won the way and taught mankind to win through meekness to might, goodness to grandeur, —from cross to crown, from sense to Soul, from gleam to glory, from matter to Spirit." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," pp. 162, 163.)



Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries, New York

"Toilers of the Sea," from the painting by Rockwell Kent

Egypt and the Parthenon

[Whitelaw Reid to Charles A. Dana]

In going to Cairo we went through the Suez Canal, which is an extremely interesting thing to do—once. Cairo was attractive, and there were more dinners and breakfasts than I found time for. The most charming portion of the trip in Egypt came afterwards, when I took a boat, and Mrs. Reid and myself started up to the First Cataract with our two servants, a Syrian dragoman, a French cook, and an Arab boat crew. It was assuredly one of the most satisfactory fortnights of sightseeing we have ever spent anywhere. We saw far more than the tourist ordinarily does, and did it in far less time. We immediately preceded the Khedive, and so had the advantage of the tremendous mending of roads, bridging of ditches and whitewashing of Egyptian villages which had been done in his behalf. We went on to the island of Philae from the First Cataract, and the depth of the impression it all made is perhaps best conveyed by my telling you that when, afterwards, we reached Athens, and I had driven the first afternoon up to the Acropolis, I could not help saying: "Why, after all, the Parthenon is modern, it is twenty-five hundred years younger than the temples I was looking at last week, and not half so well preserved." We had only a week in Athens, and the weather had been so bad that we were advised not to attempt Olympia, but we saw Athens thoroughly. The hardest part of the whole trip was coming from Patras by way of Brindisi to Paris.

Very truly yours,

Whitelaw Reid.

"The Life of Whitelaw Reid," by Royal Cortissoz.

Tom and Maggie and Education

. . . O how Tom longed for playfellows! In his secret heart he yearned to have Maggie with him, and was almost ready to dote on her exasperating acts of forgetfulness; though, when he was at home, he always represented it as a great favor on his part to let Maggie trot by his side on his pleasure excursions.

And before this dreary half-year was ended, Maggie actually came. Mrs. Stelling had given her a general invitation to come and stay with her brother: so when Mr. Tulliver drove over to King's Lorton late in October, Maggie came too, with the sense that she was taking a great journey, and beginning to see the world. It was Mr. Tulliver's first visit to see Tom, for the lad must not learn to think too much about home. . . .

"I'll help you, now, Tom," said Maggie, with a little air of patronising consolation. "I'm come to stay ever so long, if Mrs. Stelling asks me. I've brought my box and my pinafores, haven't I, father?"

"You help me, you silly little thing!" said Tom, in such high spirits at this announcement that he quite enjoyed the idea of confounding Maggie by showing her a page of Euclid. "I should like to see you doing one of my lessons! Why, I learn Latin, too! Girls never learn such things. They're too silly."

"I know what Latin is very well," said Maggie confidently. "Latin's a language. There are Latin words in the dictionary. There's bonus, a gift."

"Now, you're just wrong there, Miss Maggie!" said Tom, secretly astonished. "You think you're very wise! But 'bonus' means 'good', as it happens—bonus, bona, bonum."

"Well, that's no reason why it shouldn't mean 'gift,'" said Maggie, stoutly. "It may mean several things —almost every word does. There's 'lawn,'—it means the grass-plot, as well as the stuff pocket handkerchiefs are made of."

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing, while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's knowingness, though beyond measure cheerful at the thought that she was going to stay with him. Her conceit would soon be overawed by the actual inspection of his books.

Mrs. Stelling, in her pressing invitation, did not mention a longer time than a week for Maggie's stay; but Mr. Stelling, who took her between his knees, and asked her where she stole her dark eyes from, insisted that she must stay a fortnight. Maggie thought Mr. Stelling was a charming man, and Mr. Tulliver was quite proud to leave his little wench where she would have an opportunity of showing her cleverness to appreciating strangers. So it was agreed that she should not be fetched home till the end of the fortnight.

"Now, then, come with me into the study, Maggie," said Tom, as their father drove away. "What do you shake and toss your head for, you silly?" he continued; for though her hair was now under a new dispensation, and was brushed smoothly behind her ears, she seemed still in imagination to be tossing it out of her eyes. . . .

"O, I can't help it," said Maggie, impatiently. "Don't tease me, Tom. O, what books!" she exclaimed, as she saw the bookcases in the study. "How I should like to have as many books as that!"

"Why, you couldn't read one of 'em," said Tom, triumphantly. "They're all in Latin."

"No, they aren't," said Maggie. "I can read the back of this . . . History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

"Well, what does that mean? You don't know," said Tom, wagging his head.

"But I could soon find out," said Maggie scornfully.

"Why, how?"

"I should look inside and see what it was about."

"You'd better not, Miss Maggie," said Tom, seeing her hand on the volume. "Mr. Stelling lets nobody touch his books without leave, and I shall catch it, if you take it out."

"O, very well! Let me see all your books, then," said Maggie, turning to throw her arms around Tom's neck, and rub his cheek with her small round nose.

Tom, in the gladness of his heart at having dear old Maggie to dispute with and crow over again, seized her round the waist, and began to jump with her round the large library table. Away they jumped with more and more vigor, till Maggie's hair flew from behind her ears, and twirled about like an animated mop. But the revolutions round the table became more and more irregular in their sweep, till at last reaching Mr. Stelling's reading-stand, they sent it thundering down with its heavy lexicons on the floor. Happily it was the ground floor, and the study was a one-storied wing to the house, so that the downfall made no alarming resonance, though Tom stood dizzy and aghast for a few minutes, dreading the appearance of Mr. or Mrs. Stelling.

"O, I say, Maggie," said Tom at last, lifting up the stand, "we must keep quiet here, you know. If we break anything, Mrs. Stelling'll make us cry peccavi."

"What's that?" said Maggie.

"O, it's Latin for a good scolding," said Tom, not without some pride in his knowledge.—"The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot.

Florence

[Giotto's Tower]

How many lives, made beautiful and sweet
By self-devotion and by self-restraint,
Whose pleasure is to run without complaint
On unknown errands of the Paraclete,
Wanting the reverence of unshodden feet,
Fall of the nimbus which the artists paint
Around the shining forehead of the saint,
And are in their completeness incomplete!
In the old Tuscan town stands Giotto's tower,
The lily of Florence blossoming in stone—
A vision, a delight, and a desire—
The builder's perfect and centennial flower,
That in the night of ages bloomed alone,
But wanting still the glory of the spire.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Sea Picture an Achievement

It is difficult to paint a breaking wave, to preserve its architectural quality of design and its appearance of massive strength, and yet to show that it is a moving and momentary thing disappearing as quickly as it is formed. It is difficult to represent the confusion of a stormy sea, churned into foam and tossing in the wildest turmoil, and yet to make intelligible the order and regularity of its movement and the right sequence of its changing forms. It is as difficult to render the smoothness of calm, quiet water without making it look solid and opaque, dull and lifeless, as it is to suggest the liveliness of a breezy day without lapsing into meaningless repetition and restless pattern-making. Every successful sea picture is a difficulty overcome and a problem solved, and every successful sea painter is a man who has struggled earnestly with intractable material and has built his achievement on a foundation of laboriously acquired knowledge.—A. L. Baldry, "British Marine Painting."

On the Eve of Thermopylæ

The innumerable East was pouring out of Thessaly into the Malian Plain, flooding in by two main channels; the hillroad through the pass of Thaumaki and the coast-road along the shore of the westward-bending Gulf of Malis. First came the pioneers, then the fighters, then the multitude of camp-followers and trains of supply which had fed all those numbers over so many leagues of hostile and unharvested regions. On attaining the brow of the steep climb of Thaumaki, had one looked back upon the view which gave this point its name of The Place of Wondering, he must have seen the wide Thessalian plain alive with an unwonted stir of men and baggage-wains and animals, and touched with shifting points of barbaric color. As the continuous stream flowed past him he could note everything in greater detail—"Persians and Medes and Elamites," the different continents with their varying armature; footmen and horsemen; sumpter-mules and a number of high-necked, slow-striding camels, some of them showing on their flanks the proof that there were lions in Macedonia. Through the noise of the march would come the babel of strange oriental tongues. Enclosing all this, very far away, could be descried a shadowy girdle of great mountains, from the highest and most distant of which the gods of Olympus looked down upon the invasion of Greece.

But Xerxes, driving along the coast-road to where it meets the Thaumaki route at Lamia, beheld a different sight. Mount Oeta stretched its wild mausif there before him. At its western extremity (which he was approaching) the range piles itself into a shapeless bulk, crowding together its summits which here in a surprising manner suddenly leap up some six or seven thousand feet from the plain. As the system trends eastward it sags down to a much lower level, but is there formidably guarded by the black precipices of the Trachinian Cliffs. Eastward yet it continues declining, until it is perhaps not three thousand feet high, then rises again another two thousand. This is the part that was called Kallidromos. Between the marshy shore of the Gulf and the broken cliff-wall of the mountain runs the Pass. Towering over all, at a vast distance rises the strange, enormous peak called Giona; while far to the south may described the most famous mountain in the world.

In the fierce sunlight of that sweltering day the King could not have failed to mark on his side of the Pass, under the very highest peaks of the range, a great black gash in the rocky barrier. As he approached it revealed itself to be the gorge through which the tormented Asopos bores its narrow way between sheer walls of an altitude that disturbs the mind. A little space beyond the gorge, on the farther side of the Asopos where it enters the Gulf, begins the Pass. The army was halted. Xerxes sent forward a scout.

The scout entered the Pass at a point where the sea barely left room for the road between it and the mountain, which here, gradually accentuating the gentle slope near the summit, comes down precipitously in the last few hundred feet. He rode a mile and met no one. Then the Pass, opening out a little towards the right, showed him the old temples where the Amphiktyones, the "Dwellers Round," used to meet upon their sacred business. The road kept skirting the sea-marsh for a little, then rose in a long slope. He made his way cautiously to the summit. Arrived there, he all at once saw, thrust as it were into his face (so near they seem) the monstrous precipices of Kallidromos, three thousand feet high, all glistening at its eastern end with the whitish deposit of those clear bluish-green sulphur springs which gave its name to this famous place—the "Hot Gates," Thermopylæ. But the scout had no eyes for this great vision, for he saw, where the road again approaches the rocky wall, the red tunics of Spartan hoplites.

What were they doing? Some of them were practising the use of their weapons. Some were sitting on the ground and—yes—combing their long hair! One of them must have made a jest, for the others broke out laughing. The scout could not understand it at all. He counted them: a ridiculous handful. There were in fact rather more of them than he could see; an ancient wall across the Pass hid the rest. The scout rode quietly back with his information.—"Greeks and Barbarians," by J. A. K. Thomson, M. A.

A Far Faint Ship

Tall palms against the tropic sky,
The Indian Ocean's karma-beat;
A far faint ship that passes by

. . . . . .

—Cale Young Rice.

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EDITORIALS

New Phases of Commencement

A CHANGE is coming over the commencement festivities of American universities. For some time in the past their aspects as graduation exercises for students who have completed certain courses required for academic degrees have been overshadowed by the reunions of the alumni. Now, undeniably, the national prohibition policy is beginning to have a discernible effect upon these gatherings. They are still replete with good fellowship. They are joyous and spontaneous. Everybody has what is known as "a grand good time," and there is certainly a warming of hearts all around. But there is something more. Reunions have naturally assumed more thoughtful phases, in proportion as the special stimulant to thoughtlessness, if not complete forgetfulness, has been done away with. Strangely enough, there is no sense of loss; instead, from practically every point of view, there is a consciousness of gain. Some of the very individuals who, in the past, have been inclined to make commencement reunions a period of rather too complete relaxation, or overindulgence, are finding themselves stirred to new interest when serious subjects come up for general discussion by varied types of graduates. Such discussions are beginning to seem like intellectual clearing-houses. They are as enlightening as they are interesting, and they are extremely valuable as representing thoughtful conclusions growing out of the experience of educated men in many different lines of endeavor.

Education has been a major topic of the American commencement season now closing. Probably it has never been more fully discussed in all its varied phases than it has been on the college campuses of the United States within the last two or three weeks. One phase of the discussion has had to do with the proper objects of education. The values of scholarship have been weighed against the demand for vocational training and practical leadership. A vital question disclosed in some quarters is whether a university should seek to develop honors men out of the students who present themselves as candidates for its degrees, or should undertake to provide a broad culture for those who can hope for little more than pass marks. So far as the former effort tends to become the policy of any American institution, it seems to be the adaptation of the policy of some of the colleges of the English universities. But it is pointed out that while particular colleges at those universities seek none but honors students, and thereby deliberately devote themselves to stimulating high scholarship, the same universities include other colleges where the pass man is welcome and bountifully provided for. It seems to be recognized, moreover, that the students presenting themselves for study in the English institutions, as a rule, are drawn from a narrower class than the students presenting themselves in American colleges; that the entering classes in England, therefore, represent a higher average of intellectual training than that of the entering classes of the United States. The differences in the extent of the country and the social conditions are held accountable. Certainly the past year has given conclusive evidence that the American entering classes represent almost all kinds and conditions of people, as they have long represented a wide financial range. Thus the American college, however eager it may be to develop scholarship, is faced with the duty of meeting the academic demands of great masses of students, of presumably no more than average capabilities. And just as the war conditions have turned exceptionally great numbers of students toward the colleges, so they have renewed in the institutions of learning that conviction, held by the founders of the Republic, that only by educating its masses can a democracy be carried on successfully.

Consideration of the duties of educational institutions has led inevitably to a consideration of practical means. Colleges all over the United States have been crowded during the past year, but even greater crowds are clamoring for admission next autumn. While this crowding complicates the academic problem, it is reassuring as regards the general condition of the country. It indicates that education is beginning to catch up with the population. From the early days of the country down to about 1850, the relative increase in education was almost negligible. Then the line of educational advance turned upward, and maintained an increasingly steep ascent until about the year 1900, when it again held nearly to a level for a time. Since then there have been one or two slight dips downward, including the great slump during the war period. But now the line is again turning swiftly upward, and education is being broadened and extended everywhere. The cost is tremendous. It may be fairly gauged, perhaps, from the fact that merely to carry on an institution like Harvard University for a single year costs about $4,000,000, while the maintenance of such an essential as its great Widener Library calls for at least $200,000 a year. But the commencement seasons show that there is constantly a magnificent response to needs of this sort. Institutions like Harvard, maintained on a private basis, can show gifts and bequests of $3,000,000 or more in a single year. The alumni are accumulating endowment funds of many millions. Similarly, in the state universities which cap the educational system in the west and south, the need of new facilities for meeting the demands of the crowding students has usually merely to be properly set forth in order to be supplied by legislative appropriations.

Whether for the private or the state-controlled institutions, therefore, the American people are showing a deep devotion to the ideal of education, and a marvelous readiness to tax themselves almost incredible amounts under the stimulus of that devotion. Out of this present series of commencement discussions, perhaps there has come no more timely suggestion than this, that these vast expenditures are beginning to show the desirability of a better and more deliberate correlation. Money must continue to be spent in vast amounts. The new kinds of education must continue to be provided. But increasingly the educational efforts of the country must be regarded as one, rather than many. Educators and institutions must act together for the avoidance of waste, and for preventing unnecessary duplication of activity. Colleges and universities must go on providing for the ordinary academic needs of their respective fields, but special needs should be met only by a sufficient number of institutions that are peculiarly qualified to meet them.

The Empire Parliamentary Association

ADDRESSING the members of the British Empire Parliamentary Association, on the occasion of the opening of the association's new rooms at Westminster, about two years ago, the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, then Speaker of the House of Commons, declared that the Empire Parliamentary Association, with the single exception of the Imperial War Cabinet, was the only actual link which had ever existed between the parliamentary bodies of the British Commonwealth. Whether, in course of time, he continued, it would extend into something better, more important, and be the first link in a chain to bind the motherland and the dominions closer together, was a matter he would not discuss; but he thought it was probably in the thoughts of those who heard him that their meeting that day would lead to greater things.

In other words, the Empire Parliamentary Association is a truly British institution and a truly British development. It is just growing. Instituted a short time prior to the war in, comparatively speaking, quite a small way, it was designed to afford members of the British and dominion parliaments opportunity to meet and discuss public affairs. Its work was considerably interrupted by the war, but it has continued to develop and expand, until today, while still retaining its entirely voluntary character, the association is recognized as one of the great institutions of the British Commonwealth. The vast majority of its members, no doubt, anticipate that it will one day develop into something more important, but they are content to let it develop in its own way, and are clearly not drawn toward the envisaging of great schemes and the drawing up of elaborate constitutions.

One of the most important activities of the association is the publication of the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire," which records proceedings of general interest in each parliament of the British Commonwealth. Bills and acts are carefully summarized, and this feature has already resulted in extended legislation. Another feature of the journal which has proved of exceptional value is the monthly report on foreign affairs. These reports are carefully written, and made as authoritative as possible, and they have done much to familiarize the members of the dominion parliaments with a topic which, until recently, was regarded as being more or less outside the sphere of dominion politics. One of the prime objects of the association is to promote the interchange of visits between the legislators of the motherland and those of the dominions, and it was this activity which was most seriously interrupted by the war. Now, however, that traveling on an extended scale is once more possible, the fullest development of this phase of the association's work may be expected. Already a party of British legislators has made "a Commonwealth tour," traveling through Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the whole period of the tour, save for a few hours spent ashore at Honolulu, being passed under the Union Jack.

Coal, Sugar, and Oil

RECENT developments in the United States indicate that the potential danger of artificial manipulation of the prices for such essential commodities as coal, oil, and sugar is not limited to the consumer. Modern business development has made commercial operations possible on a larger scale than ever before, so that the break, when it comes, is certain to be proportionately greater. Some effect of the reaction is illustrated, just now, in the perpendicular drops in the prices for sugar and oil, and the consequent blow to business. The irony of the coal situation appears to be the fear that has struck into the hearts of the exponents of high prices because of the number of coal users who are turning to oil for cheaper heat and power. Custom once established is a thing difficult to change, and the report of an increasing number of former coal consumers installing oil burners, even in places where anthracite as well as bituminous coal was burned, brings to the coal men a realization of the task it will be to regain their hold if once displaced.

A letter has been sent out by a wholesale coal association asking the trade for an expression of opinion, and advice as to what action it is best to take in order to counteract this activity of the oil men. To the dealer who is convinced that there can be no reforms in the coal business, and that he is selling coal on as close a margin as possible, the obvious answer of cutting prices does not appeal as readily as to the consumer, who reads that there are too many intermediate agencies taking a profit, even if the major charges of freight and labor cannot be reduced. However, the same arguments of the coal men that may prevent a reluctant government from interfering with business in a way that would reduce prices are not at all accepted by potent competitors in business, especially those with a tremendous surplus on hand, such as the oil men now have. With a natural desire to obtain new business, so as to provide a market for their product, the oil men are hastened to action where the coal men might outwait the consumer, for oil, unlike coal, flows where it lists. Consequently, here the economic pressure is rounding the circle of supply and demand for a suitable substitute at the lowest obtainable price. To whatever extent high prices for coal have curtailed the buying of that commodity, just in that degree has the coal delivery automobile been prevented from using gasoline, and thus left idle. Therefore, a corresponding amount has been added to the accumulating surplus of oil, and this has helped to force down the price of oil, and has driven the oil men to seek new fields. Quite logically they find such a field among the coal users, who are ready to welcome relief.

Price is the convincing test, so far as the public is concerned, as it is in business. Therefore the coal dealer, in order to satisfy the consumer, must look further than a mere academic discussion of the relative merits of two products either of which can readily be made to meet the requirements of heat and power. There is a time to make concessions, and that time is before it is too late. This question is by no means confined to the local coal dealer, but is one which the entire industry should deal with. If the retailer finds the system, which exasperated one government official into warning it to "cooperate or compete," allows him too small a profit because of fixed charges, he can combine with the public to demand that the "fixed" charges be "unfixed" by those who fixed them.

If some such action is not taken voluntarily, it will inevitably be forced later, as in the case of many sugar dealers, who now find themselves in sad straits as a result of their artificial manipulation of the markets. They sent prices up to such a point that consumption was curtailed, and the high prices attracted outside sugar until the ambitious dealers found themselves with a tremendous surplus on hand, and with prices the lowest in five years.

The financial resources of the United States are naturally drawn into the situation farther than they should be because of the speculator's willingness to pay exorbitant rates of interest, and the millions of dollars now tied up in sugar loans are needed for other things, such as building, to relieve the housing shortage and consequent high rents. When it is understood that this kind of procedure is multiplied in connection with other commodities, it is easy to discern one of the great causes of the economic disturbance, and the difficulty of getting back to normal conditions.

Nameless Pictures

THE success, in London, of the "Nameless Exhibition" of pictures, by contemporary artists, draws attention to the modern custom of boldly signing pictures, often with the addition of the date, and sometimes with the number of the work in the procession of the painter's production. Alma-Tadema always signed his pictures Opus So-and-So, with his full name and the date. None of the canvases in the "Nameless Exhibition" are signed: if any of them had a signature it has been erased or covered over. The purpose is that critics and the public shall judge by the eyes, not by the ears, so that the meanest painter may have an equal chance with the mightiest. A month after the opening the names are to be divulged.

This exhibition is a success. The rooms are crowded, discussion is rife: yes, a success, but a success of curiosity, not of art. In sales it is not a success, and as an exhibition is primarily a market for the disposal of goods, it is unlikely that the experiment of a "Nameless Exhibition" will be repeated. Buyers are human, and are disinclined to acquire a picture looking like the handiwork of a favorite master, but possibly proving to be, on the day of divulgement, by an imitator.

Painters have always signed their pictures, but in the olden days it was the exception; in present times it is the exception not to sign. A signature adds to the monetary value of a picture, and usually a buyer of a contemporary work, if it has no signature, stipulates that the name shall be affixed before he completes the purchase. A few of the old painters signed, the majority did not. There would seem to be no rule or reason except the whim of the painter. When an artist produced something, of which he was quite proud, it was natural that he should inscribe his name on the panel or canvas. Thus Jan van Eyck, in the very center of his masterpiece, "Jean Arnolfini and His Wife," painted the proud words, "Johannes de Eyck Fecit Hic," Jan van Eyck made this, and the date 1434. Titian signed "Bacchus and Ariadne," which may be described as one of his masterpieces, with the laconic "Ticianus F"; and the Bruegel, which has lately been acquired by the National Gallery, is plainly signed "Bruegel MDLXIIII." Velasquez did not sign, and the one picture supposed to have been painted by him which bears his name, with the date 1639, the "Admiral Pulido-Pareja," is now considered, by the highest authorities, to have been painted by his son-in-law, J. B. del Mazo.

Signatures, alas, are not always genuine. Ever since pictures became marketable, and began to rise in value there have been those willing to forge signatures. Before Vermeer of Delft became recognized as one of the great painters, when he was but little known, owners of Dutch pictures for which there was a better demand would blandly paint the name of a de Hooch, or a Terborch on a Vermeer. Such practices are short lived. Today chemistry is able to detect a forged signature by analysis of the pigment, and the real and rare expert is so highly trained that he is able to judge the authenticity of a master's work by its look and handling. To him a signature is not evidence, but it can be a corroboration of his judgment.

The reason why so few artists signed in olden days is probably because good painters being few, and usually affiliated to some patron or court, their work was well known, and signed all over, as the saying goes. Moreover the custom of the atelier was that portraits and religious pictures were often repeated many times. Pupils would carry the copies almost to completion, then the master added the finishing touches. He could hardly sign such replicas. Even in the eighteenth century, in England, the custom of signing was rare. Sir Joshua Reynolds is known to have signed but five pictures. The National Gallery Catalogue, which is careful to state when pictures are signed, is silent on this subject in regard to Gainsborough, Raeburn, Romney, and Hoppner.

The Dutchmen, Flems, and early Germans were great signers. Every one knows Albrecht Dürer's monogram. "The Ambassadors," by Holbein, is inscribed "Johannes Holbein Pingebat." Hobbema usually signed: so did de Hooch and Teniers. Perhaps it was Whistler who made the signature popular in our day: he adopted the right and charming Japanese way of making the signature an integral part of the harmony and design of the pictures.

Had all painters, from the beginning, signed and dated their pictures, what an enormous amount of interest, trouble, and dispute the world would have been spared, and how many experts would have been obliged to find another means of livelihood! If the "Nameless Exhibition" does nothing else it will have driven home the lesson of the importance of signing and dating pictures, for the sake of art historians in the future.

Editorial Notes

WHATEVER reasons may have impelled Senator Harrison to his attack on Rear Admiral Sims, he evidently was mistaken if he thought that by his attitude he would win the approval of his own townsmen, for it is reported that more than 400 residents of Gulfport, Mississippi, which the Senator claims as his home, have sent him a telegram emphatically repudiating his Sims speech and declaring that 90 per cent of Mississippians have "no sympathy with Sinn Feinism wherever expressed." It seems a fair question how far Mr. Harrison represents Mississippi in this issue.

IN CONNECTION with a formal attack on W. Cameron Forbes' denial of the Philippines Press Bureau statement that whatever Igorrote movement existed against Philippine independence was regarded as a "frameup" in Manila, the director of that bureau quotes a Washington, District of Columbia, Igorrote as having said: "Like the rest of our Christian fellow-countrymen, we also desire independence for our dear country. With special regard to myself, I must say that I am getting tired of waiting for it, and that this tommyrot that there will be trouble between the people of the highlands and those of the lowlands, as soon as we are given independence, is all bunk." Neither the "tommyrot" nor the "bunk" seems typical of the Igorrote, but it is nothing short of marvelous how American slang has spread during the last few years, especially among the press bureaux.

NEWSPAPER publishers gathered in conference at Asheville, North Carolina, some days ago, were shown a very good quality of newsprint paper that had been manufactured from Alabama pine. The intimation, of course, was that paper for southern dailies could be produced at a much lower price than many are now paying if it should be made from the trees that grow plentifully on southern soil. The object lesson was encouraging. But one of even more hopeful portent for publishers everywhere would be the showing of a successful newsprint manufactured from hemp fiber or corn-husks, or some other material that can be grown as an annual crop without much expense. If the material could be provided as a by-product of some food crop, so much the better. Probably a sufficiently intense need is all that will be required to stimulate the invention of a process for making newsprint out of something less costly than trees.

NEWS from various points in Mexico indicates a growing tendency on the part of members of former outlaw bands of insurgents and rebels to turn to agricultural pursuits, perhaps following the example of Villa, their one-time leader. It will require some visible proof that their efforts as farmers are successful, as the conviction may be a logical one that unless they can farm better than they can fight their calling is not to be a successful or a profitable one. But, on the other hand, they may be able to win, through close application and strict attention to business. If they farm as persistently and steadily as they applied themselves to the gentle arts of guerrilla warfare, they should make the Mexican valleys blossom as the rose.

THE REV. DR. THEOPHILUS MOMOLU GARDINER, the son of a priest of the Vey tribesmen, Muhammadan natives of East Africa, who has just been made a suffragan bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia, insists that he regards the subways of New York as more forbidding and more to be shunned than the forest trails of his home land, and the honk of motor cars and trucks as more terrifying than the roar of the jungle lions. He does not care to venture upon the streets without a guide to warn him and to protect him from the unseen and unknown perils which he believes are everywhere about. All of which may well cause a thoughtful person to ponder as to just what a much-boasted civilization has to offer in its own defense.

THE very latest of the "terrible effects" of prohibition in the United States to come prominently into notice is its influence upon the real estate market. The Anti-Saloon League is still engaged in collecting data, but there seems to be no doubt that when the collection is complete it will show an enormous increase in the number of those people who, since the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, have evinced a desire and displayed an ability to "own their own home." What with this and a "building boom" throughout the country, it would seem as if Jack, under prohibition, were determined not only to build his house but to secure the title to it as well.

LITTLE did the builders of Maxstoke Castle, near Birmingham, England, imagine that, one day, the imposing structure would be "put up" in an ordinary way for rent. Yet that is exactly what has happened, not only in the case of Maxstoke Castle, which has stood as a landmark since the year 1340, but of other historic edifices as well. Nor is this all: the rent which the present proprietors of Maxstoke hope to exact is the very nominal one of £6 monthly, and, judging by reports from interested English observers, there has thus far been no "takers"!

THOSE accustomed to the good old ways are always insistent in their declaration that the claims of the efficiency experts have been greatly exaggerated. New methods, whatever their virtue, are not always popular. It is observed that it still requires the services of two willing adult workers to display the wonders of a three-ring circus satisfactorily to one youngster.